# Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, October 23, 1822. No. 1690.


## To be Let

THAT

DESIREABLE RESIDENCE,

NEAR THE LIGHT HOUSE

AT

**COLABAH,**

*Appertaining to the Estate of the late*

Edward William Hunt Esq.

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

Thomas W. Brown Esq.

THE Premises have just undergone a very compleat repair, and may be taken possession of immediately. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. *John Leckie and Co.*

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.

## Advertisement.

*Messrs. John Leckie and Co.*

HAVING

**A Few Pipes,**

AND HALF PIPES,

OF

***MADEIRA WINE,***

IMPORTED IN MAY LAST,

Per Ship Brailsford,

FROM

*Messrs. Scott, Loughman, Penfold, and Co.*

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

SIMILAR to that to their consignment from the same house last year per Ship Phœnix, the same may be had at their Godowns at Rs. 600 per Pipe, and Rs. 300 per half Pipe.

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.

## For Sale

FIVE HIGH CAST

**Arab Horses,**

LATELY IMPORTED

*BY THE SHIP*

Bussorah Merchant:

TO BE SEEN

AT

Capt. Longlands'

HOUSE,

IN

*Nesbet Lane:*

LIKEWISE A FINE SET OF

GREY HOUNDS,

*IMPORTED BY THE SAID SHIP.*

*Bombay, Oct. 23d* 1822.

## A Card.

CAPTAIN Longlands, begs to inform all Commanders of Ships, frequenting the port of Bombay, that he will receive Chronometers for the purpose of rating them on the usual terms. Those Commanders who may favour him with the charge, may rely on every attention, and the most accurate rate given them.

*Bombay 23d October* 1822.

CAPTAIN J. G. RICHARDS, Senior Officer with the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. having taken Charge of the Effects of the Late Major F. DONNELLY, of the same Corps, after payment of Regimental and Bazar Debts, Servants Wages, Funeral Expences &c. &c. has remitted the balance Rs. (7774 0 10) Seven Thousand, seven hundred & Seventy four Rupees and Ten reas to the Sub Treasurer of Bombay.

*Camp at Bhooj, 9th Oct.* 1822.

*Messrs. Baxter and Co.*

WILL DISPOSE OF

## By Auction

TOMORROW AT 11 o'CLOCK

AN Assortment of Imitation CASHMERE SHAWLS much admired for Texture and Brilliancy of Colours, Flowered Muslin, and Dimities.

ALSO

A quantity of Old Madeira Wine and Spirits. "Williamson's Oriental Field Sports" Superbly Bound in two Vols. with Coloured and high finished Plates for sale on Commission

PRICE RUPEES 200.

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.

## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

*AT THEIR ROOMS,*

*To-morrow Thursday, the 24th Instant,*

AT NOON

A Batch of Superior and Fashionable

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

RECENTLY IMPORTED

*Consisting of*

FINE White, Rich Pine ends, Corners, and double Pine Borders, Bright Scarlet, and Rich Crimson with do. do. do. Capital Black with Pine ends and Corners, and a few neat Jamava with small Pine ends.

The above may be viewed this day.

ALSO

Immediately after the above

WILL BE SOLD

Course Woollen Cloth of colors in lots of one piece, each piece from 21 to 28 yards.

*Bombay 23d October* 1822.

## Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION,*

A BAROACH and a pair of Serviceable Bay Horses with Harness.

A Childs Baroach—Handsome and Bengal Built; further particulars, as to price &c. may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.

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# Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
*On Monday the 28th Instant,*
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT

## TANKERVILLE,

THE
Household Furniture &c.
BELONGING TO
*Major General Baillie*
**About Embarking for Europe**
*Consisting of*

MODERN Plate, Plated ware Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots Glass and Queens ware, six or four light Chandeliers, Wine, Beer &c., a very good Billiard Table complete, and a number of Tents.

ALSO

If not previously disposed of by private contract, a very good English built Chariot with Horses and Harness, and other carriage Horses.

*N. B.* Catalogues will be published.

*Bombay 16th October*, 1822.

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FOR SALE
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*
AT THE OFFICE
**Of the late**
*William Milburn Esq.*
On Friday 25th Instant,
AT NOON

65 PIECES of damaged Woollens landed from the *Catherine. Stewart Forbes*, also a bale of damaged Slops landed from the Nestor.

Terms of sale cash, or approved bills at two months, with Interest from the day of sale.

*Bombay, 16th October* 1822.

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# Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
## Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

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*For Freight and Passage.*
THE
*FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,*

## PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,
CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

*Bombay, 25th Sept.* 1822.

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*For Freight or Passage*
TO CALCUTTA
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Bussora Merchant
## Capt. H. Hughes,

WILL sail about the Twenty Sixth instant. For Freight or Passage apply to *Mulna Firouze*, near the Courier Office.

*Bombay, 21st October* 1822.

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જાહેર • ખબર *

વાંકાણા • નામે • બશરા • મારચંટ • ક્રપતાન • ઇજ્જ • ગીઆ • શનવાર • ને • દને • શ્રી • બશરાનો • નાલમો • થા આવીઉછે • તે • વાંકાણા • તા ° ૨૬ મી • આઈ • મહીનાની • અંદી • શ્રી • ક લકતે • ફેકરાવાનુંછે • વાશતે • જે ફોજને • નોરી • મલ • તથા • ઉતારૂ • ચડાવા • હેઈ તે • ફોટમો • અંગરેજ નાં • દેવલ • આગવ • મરનાર • શોરો રાંભજી • રેડીમની • નીખ ફ્રીશમો •

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મુલા • ફીરોજજી • કાવશજી • શાયે • નોલ • થેડવાને • ચડાવે *

તા ° ૨૩ મી • અકટોબર • ૧૮૨૨

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## Passage for London.

*THE WELL KNOWN*
FAST SAILING SHIP

*Lord Castlereagh,*
BURTHEN 810 TONS
J. K. Durant,
**Commander,**

HAVING undergone a thorough repair, will sail for London by the 15th November. Five or six Cabins are disengaged.—For particulars apply to Messrs. *Remington Crawford and Co.* or to *Hormuzjee Dorabjee*, Church Gate, where plans of her accomodations may be seen.

*Bombay, 16th October* 1822.

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## For Freight

AND
PASSAGE
TO
*Muscat, Bushire, Bussorah,*
AND THE
INTERMEDIATE PORTS
The well known
*FAST SAILING SHIP*

Bombay Merchant,
JOHN HILL,
*COMMANDER,*

SHE may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th to 10th November next, on her way from Calcutta to the above mentioned Ports, and to sail in course of a few days. For Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. *Arratoon and Gregory Apcar* in
RAMPART ROW, No. 7.

2 *Bombay, 22d October*, 1822.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

# Passage to England

THE FINE BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP

## JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS

COMMANDED BY

*Captain James Keith Forbes,*

OF THE

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,

CARRIES a Surgeon, may be expected to arrive about the end of this month, and to sail in all December.

A Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.

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FOR SALE

*A SMALL SIZED*

## CUTTER

WITH

MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, AWNING &c.

APPLY TO

*PESTONJEE BHICAJEE SONS & CO.*

*Bombay, 23d October* 1822.


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## GENERAL ORDERS.

*BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH OCT.* 1822.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit H Briggs, Sergeant of His Majesty's, 17th Light Dragoons, upon obtaining his discharge, to remain in India, on finding the required security, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Assistant Surgeon Bell, Vaccinator in the Conkan Division, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency on his private affairs with leave of absence from his station for a period of one month from the date of his departure.

*Bombay Castle 17th October* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years on his private affairs to Lieutenant Colonel Hull, of the 4th Regiment N I. Deputy Commissary General, agreeably to the Regulations.

The Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity of publicly acknowledging the merits and services of Lieutenant Colonel Hull, during twenty four years of active Regimental and staff service, and will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the estimation in which Colonel Hull's services have, on every occasion, been held.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief No. 2705.

No. 2705 HEAD QUARTERS.

*Calcutta 18th September*, 1822.

### GENERAL ORDER.

Lieutenant L. M. Cooper of His Majesty's 11th Regiment Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith, vice Captain Pl ce of the 65th Regiment. This appointment to have effect from the 21st Ultimo.

*By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief*

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON

*Col. A. G.*

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH,

*Sec. to Govt.*

*Head Quaters Bombay, Tuesday 15th Oct.* 1822.

### By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The following removals are ordered in the 7th Regiment N I.

Lieut. G. P. LeMessurier, from the 1st to the 2d Batt and Lieut. T. M. Shortt, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, 2. Major General Smith, C. B. will be pleased to direct Lieut. Shortt, to join his station without delay.

*Head Quarters: Bomboy, Thursday 17th Oct.* 1822.

### By the Commander in Chief.

No, 1. With the Sanction of Government, he Commander in Chief directs, that the following changes and reliefs be made.

2. The 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. will be prepared to embark on board of Boats for Cutch, to relieve the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. which will be brought to the Presidency in the return Tonnage and march to Poonah, to admit of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. marching to its Station at Surat, as already directed.

3 The 2d Battalion 4th Regiment will be embarked from Surat for Cutch, to relieve the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. and that Battalion will proceed to Baroda to be there Stationed, and the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment will take up the ground at present occupied by the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, when that Battalion will march for the Deccan.

4. The 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. now at Surat will be embarked for Panwell, as soon as Tonnage can be obtained, and march to Shoapore to replace the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. which Major General Smith C. B. will be pleased to put in march as soon as can be conveniently effected for the Southern Concan, to relieve the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment at Dapolle, and that Battalion will be prepared to proceed to Mulligaum, to admit of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Madras N. I. marching as may be directed by the Government of Madras.

5. A Detail of Foot Artillery under a Captain, to be held in readiness for embarkation to relieve the one now in Cutch, upon which that detail will return to the Head Quarters of the Regt. at Matoonga.

6. Embarkation Returns of the 1st Batt. 3d Regt. N. I. Detachment of Artillery and followers, to be transmitted immediately to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

7. Boat Tonnage will be engaged at Surat for bringing the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. down to Panwell, under such instructions as may be given by Major General Cooke, and the Quarter Master General of the Army will provide Tonnage for the conveyance of the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. N I. to Mundavee.

8. Two hundred Rank and File from each of those Battalions with their proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, will remain at Surat until the arrival of the 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. from Poonah, or until further orders.

9. The attention of Commanding Officers of Battalions ordered to move, is directed to the G O. of Government published to the Army on the 18th of Dec. 1820, and 31st of January 1821.

Major General Cooke will be pleased to order Lieutenant and Adj Johnson, and Lieutenant Bell of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N I. to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of joining their Battalion on its arrival.

Seven Rank and File from the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. as an escort to Cloathing to Surat, to be sent to the Bunder Pier Head tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock, they are to receive 15 days Batta money.

*Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 18th Oct.* 1822.

### By the Commander in Chief.

No, 1. The unposted Officers at present attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, are removed to do duty with the 2d Extra Battalion until further orders, and directed to join forthwith

2. The Quarter Master General's Department will provide a passage to Cambay, for Cornets Turner and Thuillier of the 2d Light Cavalry, proceeding to join their Regiment.

*Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 19th Oct.* 1822.

### By the Hon. the Gov. in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE 17TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Major William Mealls, resignation of his situation as Commanding Officer at Broach, from the date of his promotion.

Captain Pouget of the Engineers is appointed Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Engineer, but without interfering with the Survey on which Lieutenant Jervis is engaged, or with the Civil branch of his duties.

Ensign Francis Outram, of the Engineers is ordered to be employed under the Executive Engineer for the Poonah Division of the Army, and will proceed to Poona accordingly.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

(Signed) J. FARISH,

*Sec. to Govt.*

### By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The 2d Extra Batt will furnish four rank & file as an escort to Poonah, the Party to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office this afternoon.

2. The Committee of Survey will assemble on Monday the 21st instant to Inspect and report upon such Articles as my be laid before, from the 1st Batt. 3d Regt. N. I.

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## CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDRES ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 17 h September.* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Quilon, on the 24th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournments, *Private John O'Brien*, of Captain Sheehy's or Granadier Company of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges viz.

*First.* "Confined by Order of Lieutenant Colonel Miles, C B. Commanding he said Corps for Desertion from his Corps on or about the 21st May 1822, and not returning until brought back a Prisoner on or about the 2d June 1822."

*Second.* "By Major Basden, for outrageous Mutiny in the following instance, in having struck him, Major Basden, two violent blows, when in the execution of his duty as President of a General Regimental Court Martial, assembled at the Mess House of the 89th Regiment, on the 5th June 1822, for the purpose of trying the said *John O'Brien*, for Desertion."

Additional Charge by Lieutenant Colonel Miles, Commanding.

"For Mutinous language on the Morning of the 5th June 1822, when taken away from the Mess Room in which the General Regimental Court Martial was assembled, in declaring that he would either be shot or hung for some of them that were in the Mess House, and that he was sorry he had not some weapon in his hand.'

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

*Sentence.* The Court find the Prisoner Guilty." of all and several the Crimes charged, and the Court does therefore by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner *John O'Brien*, Private, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to be Shot to Death with Musketry, at such time and place and in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct"

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) A CAMPBELL, *Gen.*

His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K. C. B. in publishing this Court Martial to His Majesty's Forces under his Command, feels the necessity of reverting to the Lenity which he extended so recently to Private James Akins of the 34th Regiment, for a similar offence; he sincerely expected that that Lenity would have operated upon

the mind of every individual in the Army in such a manner as to have prevented the recurrence of so outrageous an offence.

His Excellency however could not feel himself justified in again pardoning Crimes of such magnitude as the Prisoner Private John O'Brien of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, has been found Guilty of, and that the Army may be convinced that he is determined to inflict the utmost punishment the Law awards to violence and outrage, he directs that this Sentence shall be carried into execution at such time and place as shall be communicated by General Orders to the Army on this Establishment.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON,
*Col. A. G*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*; 15*th September*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant L M. Cooper of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide de-Camp to Major General Smith, vice Captain Place of the 65th Regiment; this appointment to have effect from the 21st ultimo

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*; 19*th September*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Soldiers of His Majesty's Service when in Hospital who are proposed to be Invalided, are not to be removed therefrom to any other place for the purpose of inspection.

Medical Committees will assembled at such Hospitals to make the necessary examination.

General Officers when applying for Committees or when ordering them, as the case may be, will be pleased to have these directions particularly attended to.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*; 20*th September*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With a view to the due preservation of the service ammunition in possession of His Majesty's Corps in India, His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that in Cantonments, and on all ordinary marches for the purpose of Relief, the following system shall be adopted by the Infantry.

The ammunition should not be left altogether loose in the Pouches in single Cartridges. It is expedient that ten rounds out of the forty in each man's possession should remain in that situation in the right hand compartment at the top ready for any immediate purpose, but that the remainder be packed neatly in bundles of ten, and marked and numbered on the outside uniformly throughout each company.

The remainder of the ammunition in possession of Corps is to be carefully packed up and deposited in the Regimental store,, or other place of safety, which may be set apart for that purpose at stations respectively.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON. *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*; 21*st September*, 1822.

GENERAR ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Foote, Acting Surgeon to the 17th Regiment, has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, with leave of absence for one year from the date of his Embarkation, or until the arrival of his Regiment in Great Britain, when he will rejoin.

Doctor J. Campbell, Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, is directed to assume Medical Charge of the 17th Regiment from the date of Assistant Surgeon Foote's Embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Bayley of the 20th Regiment to proceed to Ceylon on his private affairs, and to be absent for six months from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*: 21*st September*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Anson of the 11th Light Dragoons, has an exension of leave of absence for one month, with permission to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta*; 23*d September* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*4th Light Dragoons.*

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Holmes, M. D. from the 17th Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice W. O'Donel, deceased, 8th August, 1822

MEMORANDUM.

*11th Light Dragoons.*

*For* Rawdon Lawrie, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice shore.

*Read* Ensign Rawdon Lawrie from the 46th Foot' to be Cornet with purchase, vice Shore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

## THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY,

(*Continued from Page* 711.)

### The Wardrobe.

After my uncle Joltherhead ran away from his ship, and rejoined the Gipsies, he formed a plan in concert with father Taite to be revenged on his relations. As my grandfather always resided at Homefield, after his marriage, Wedderburn house, was unoccupied, and was kept by an old confidential servant of the family. The Gipsies had got intelligence, that a considerable quantity of silver plate and other valuables were still kept at Wedderburn house, and they imagined, that, could they gain admittance, they would find little difficulty in carrying off the booty. For this purpose Joltherhead was equipped in his naval uniform, which he had brought with him on his return from sea, and dispatched with a little boy about ten years of age to accompany him as an attendant.

As my uncle's family knew nothing of his desertion, he had little difficulty in persuading the servant at Wedderburn house that he was returning on leave, and it being towards night when Jolterhead arrived, he prevailed upon the old man to accomodate him with lodging for that night in the mansion of his ancestors. Having retired to the apartment prepared for him, Jolterhead now dispatched the boy, to apprise the Gipsies of his admittance; and the gang having taken up their abode at a small distance, they soon arrived, and were admitted by my uncle into Wedderburn house. The servant who had charge of the house, living with his family in a detached building, did not know next day that the Gipsies had been there; and, as he knew my uncle to be an eccentric character, he was no wise alarmed at his disappearance next morning.

Father Taite, and his party were disappointed in obtaining the booty they expected. The plate, and other valuables were safely lodged in a vault under ground, the keys of which were kept at Homefield. Tables, chairs, and mirrors were not to their taste; neither did they consider the family pictures which adorned the apartments, as portable plunder. In rummaging over the house they came to the wardrobe; and, here they resolved to indemnify themselves for their dissappointment. The Wardrobe consisted of all the distinguished dresses which had been worn by the ancestors of the Wedderburn family, from the robes which decorated the great Sir David of memorable record, when he was first Knighted, down to the military uniform worn by *a minor* cadet, who accompanied the Duke of Cumberland through Scotland in the Campaign 1745 6.

Father Taite being the most important personage in the gang, was decorated with the robes of Sir David of Wedderburn, who was killed in 1469. The next in authority put on the dress worn by Sir George who was killed at the battle of Dunbar. The third strutted in the robes which arrayed Sir Alexander when he accompanied James the fourth of Scotland, where he fell with that monarch, and the flower of the Scotch nobility on Flodden field. In short the whole party was equipped, and many of them armed cap-a-pee, from the Wardrobe of our family:—not a vestige of which remained, from the robes of the *hero* of 1469, down to the *minor* above mentioned of 1745-6. The dress of this last mentioned youth fitting Jolterhead, he strutted in the *costume* of a young officer.—This was a feat of Jolterhead's early life, which he often boasted of; and although it robbed his family of their antient habiliments, Jolterhead delighted to relate this anecdote, as he imagined he acted a distinguished part in leading the onset.

About three months after the wardrobe was plundered my grandfather, arrived at Wedderburn house to celebrate the anniversary of the Knighthood of his great ancestor: this was a festival that was always kept up in the family; and all the *lineal* descendants of Sir David, of memorable record, were annually invited; and also many *collaterals* indirectly connected with the parent stock of Wedderburn. The servant who had charge of the house was instructed what to prepare. The family-plate was ostentatiously displayed upon the side-board of the great Dining-room; and more wine was annually drank on this occasion, than was otherwise used in my grandfather's family all the rest of the year.

My Grandfather prepared to receive his guests with more than ordinary *eclat* on this occasion; and previous to the dinner hour, he proposed to lead them through the different suits of apartments, and show them all the paintings; and also the family wardrobe. Earl Hugh, the last of the house of Marchmont, was present on this occasion; and the then Earl of Home, who bore the same family name. The families of Paxton, and Blackader-mount, Halydown hill, Greenlaw, Redbraes Castle, and Buskinburn, all made their appearance, to participate in "the feast shells," and talk of the "heroes of other years." "The music "was heard in the Hall, like the memory of for-"mer joys, pleasant, and mornful to the soul." "They sung of other times, and the mighty chiefs "of former years! When *now* shall I hear the "bard: or rejoice at the fame of my fathers!"

(*To be Continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Gazette.*

SIR,

My Sister, who is in my opinion rather a sensible old lady, writes to me as follows.

MY DEAR HENRY,

I had yesterday the pleasure of receiving your kind letter and as a ship is about to set sail for Bombay, I hasten to reply to it. I cannot help expressing the astonishment I felt in perusing you censures on the ladies at your establishment. The

unmarried, you say, are totally devoid of affecti on; and you charge the married with levity of conduct, and the widows with a disposition to annoy their second husbands by drawing invidious comparisons between them and their deceased. These are far more serious accusations than I even expected to be preferred by one, living in that part of the world, in which the gentlemen have always had the credit, of not only treating our sex with delicasy and respect, but of almost overwhelming them with kindness. You must indeed be blinded by some momentary irritation, for I know that you cannot be sincere in passing so uncivil a sentence on any set of young Ladies; and your next I am certain will not only contain an apology, but be replete with examples of that pure and deep rooted passion which no situation can ever eradicate from the female breast.

If your second charge has any foundation, it must be traced, I fear, to the conduct of their husbands. For many ladies have their minds insensibly corrupted by being made acquainted with stories, which ought never to have passed beyond the precints of the bachelor's hall, in which they were coined; and others whose husbands contrive to make themselves agreeable every where but at home, are gradually led on from the state of anxious jealousy so strongly felt by "Celinda," to that levity which makes "Martha" say, at the end of the same paper No. 178 of "the Spectator," "Husband stay more at "home. I know where you visited at seven of "the clock, on THURSDAY evening. The Colo "nel, whom you charged me to see no more, is in "town."

Instead therefore of accusing the married Ladies thus unjustly, you perhaps may be sometimes called upon to pity them. For I have heard that there are men who marry from a hope of thereby adding respectability to their character, which is rapidly sinking into contempt; and who use their new privilege, as a further key to debauchery and licentiousness. If such be the case, how miserable must she be, who has unhappily become connected for life, with one of this description? What agony must she suffer, when she perceives that the few, who regardless of the dic tates of prudence came to solace, are at last obliged to withdraw themselves from a house into which all who continued to enter are hastening the ruin of her husband, her family and themselves! But I hope, sincerely hope, that if the original of *this* picture was formerly to be seen, it is now lost; and that a deep veil will be for ever drawn over such scenes, in a country where every individual seems to have more, than a common conviction, that health and respectabilily cannot be looked for, without early and continued temperance.

I have now little room, and do not wish to say much on the somewhat unfeeling reproach you have cast on widows. Granting that the charge may occasionally be true, are they more guitly than widowers, who wantonly hurt the delicacy and wound the pride of their second wives, by publicly mentioning the beauty and accomplishments of their first?

Wishing you all health and happiness.

I remain

My dear Henry

ever your affectionable Sister

ELLEN THOUGHTFUL.

LONDON, MAY 1822.

# THE GAZETTE.

# BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 23D OCTOBER 1822.

In the absence of news from England we have had recourse to the labours of our Brother Editors at the other Presidencies, selecting the most interesting articles contained in the papers of the week.

We learn from Kairah, that considerable damage has been done in the lower part of the Zillah by the Seere's bursting it's banks, but are happy to add, that in most other places of it notwithstanding the severity of the late mounsoon, the crops have not suffered, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.—

The free Trader Roscoe, Captain Morrison, for Liverpool, will sail we understand tomorrow.

## BOMBAY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 15.

The Court having met proceeded to try the remaining Prisoners, during which nothing interesting occurred to merit a detailed report.—

5. Esso Crustnajee, indicted for a burglary and feloniously stealing from a dwelling house; found guilty of stealing from the dwelling house.

6. Nathoo Dhoudoo, indicted for larceny, and accquitted.

7. Radhoo Atmarram, indicted for and found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house.

8. Narronsett Kessowsett, Wittoba Gunsett and Aodee, woman, indicted for stealing in a dwelling house, and convicted of larceny.

9. Doolaree Sonee, Bhownsing Gungadeen, indicted for larcency; and Nathoo Kaisree, and Ghella Luckmidass, for receiving the goods stalen, were all acquitted.

10. Jumall bin Gholam Mogul, Hajee Meerjaun bin Jowker, and Gholam Hussun bin Baker, charged wtih an assult and attempt to commit a felony were found Guilty.

11. Bappoo Hurry, indicted for larceny, has pleaded not guilty, but is remanded on account of the sickness of a material witness against him.

The Grand Jury threw out the bills against Nanna Agree, Bhewa Govind Juktub and Sevan Ventpatell, and these prisoners were discharged by proclamation.

We omitted mentioning in our former report that a bill had been found on a private prosecution for a libel: at present we abstain from mentioning names as Monday the 28th, instant, has been fixed for the trial of the issue, and we understand that after the hearing, all the proceedings will be published.

On Friday the following sentences were passed on the convicts.

Petamber Maljee, 14 year's transportation to Penang.
Essoo Krustnajee, 7 do. . . . do.
Radha Atmaram, 7 do. . . . do.
Tricum Doolab, 3 do. . . . do.
Manjee Hussen, 3 do. . . . do.
Narronsett Kessowsett 3 do. . . . do.
Wittoba Gunsett, 12 months' imprisonment in Bombay Jail,
Aodee Woman, . . 18 do. . . . . do.

Jummall bin Gholam, Hajee Meerjaun bin Jowker and Goolam Hussun bin Baker—to be each imprisoned in Bombay jail for 2 years, and twice publickly whipped thro' the Bendy Bazar.

The Sessions now stand adjourned from day to day.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.— Lieut O. A. Pelly 9th Regt. N. I.
Captain Charles Payne, 2d | 8th Regt.
Lieutenant H. Dacopin, 1st | 10th Regt.
Ensign J. F. Rebenack, 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieutenant J. Leighton, M. D. Candeish.
Lieutenant T. H. Bell, 1st | 6th Regt.
Lieutenant Fred Otty, 2d Bat., 10th Regt.
Lieutenant G. W. Blackney, 1st Company Pioneers.
Lieutenant G. F. Agar, 25th Regt. B. N. I.
Lieutenant F. B. Fortune, 2d | 6th Regt.
Captain T. Morgan, 2d | 4th Regt.
Lieutenant Col. F. H. Pierce, H. Artillery.
Captain J. G. Griffith, Commissary of Stores.
DEPARTURES—Ensign R. Farquhar, 2d | 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant G Smith, 2d | 5th Regt.
Ensign J Beck, 2 | 5th Regt.
Captain Charles Payne, 2d | 8th Regt.
Major A Robertson, 6th Regt.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 18th Grab Seton, Nacqudah, Meer Alley, from Zanzeebar.

19th Ship Bussorah Merchant, E Hughes, from Bussorah 14th April, Bushere 21st Sept. Muscat 9th Oct.

PASSENGERS.

*Per Bussorah Merchant.*—Mr. D. Armareay.

DEPARTURES—October, 17th The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut, G. Middleton, o Surat.

## SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Bombay Merchant, for London.
Lord Castlereagh, for do.
Roscoe, for Liverpool.
Malabar, for Bussorah.
Kusrovey, for do.

## BOMBAY.

### BIRTHS.

On the 14th Instant Mrs. Macleod of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Sunday morning last the 20th Instant, the Lady of Dortor Conwell, of this Establishment of a Son.

### DEATHS.

On the 13th Inst. Mr. John Zigler, Midsipman H. C. Marine.

At Poonah, on the morning of the 15th Instant, after a short illness of two days; Henry Forbes, the younger twin infant of the late Charles Shubrick Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service under this presidency, aged 11 months and one day.

# Calcutta.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remittable, *Premium*. . . . . | 19 | 0 *a* | 19 | 8 |
| Non-Remittable, *ditto*. . . . . | 11 | 8 *a* | 11 | 12 |

### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . . 6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 5
Interest on Loans on Deposit. . . . . 5
BANK SHARES—Premium 40 *a* 43 per Cent.

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY. | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| *s d* *s d* | | *s d* *s d* |
| 2 *a* 2½ | On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee . . . . . | 2½ *a* 2 1 |
| Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92 | | |
| Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. | | |
| Bills on Court of Directors, 9 Months' date 23 *a* 25 per Cent. *Premium* | | |
| Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 *a* 23 per Cent. | | |

## MEDICAL REPORT.

### CALCUTTA—SECOND WEEK IN SEPT.

During the last week, the general proportion of illness has somewhat encreased,

This was to be expected from the greater quantity of *rain*, combined with a greater degree of *heat*, (an inverse ratio to the common one) the lowest range of the Thermometer being (at 80) 3 degrees, and the general average (at 87) 1½ *above* that of last week's, such a combination always producing a derangement of the system and disease; especially when the heat encreases instead of diminishing, after an encreased proportion of rain.

FEVERS continue to be the prevailing disease; a procrastination of old cases, and an addition of new ones; COLDS from the above named causes with their usual attendants, and in some cases with the addition of *Sore Throats*, *Bowel Complaints* have also been excited. Cases of *Flatulency* have become greatly aggravated with much additional pain. CHILDREN continue to suffer much, and additional cases of their complaints are daily occurring. *Convulsions* prevail and are of frequent recurrence, tho' happily not with great severity.

BOILS distress the infant sufferers much, exciting great irritation, and oft producing much constitutional derangement. It is therefore highly expedient to promote the suppuration and discharge as soon as possible, and with the least pain, by warm and continued applications as fomentation and poultices. An onion poultice is highly efficacious, but (like all other poultices) should be applied very thick, and renewed three times a day. In some cases I have seen great advantage derived from the Natives, addition of *Chunam* in small quantity, for expediting the suppuration. Great relief is also procured by carefully opening the Boils with a needle, making a few punctures, *as soon* as suppuration begins, and allowing the pus to escape (if aided by gentle pressure) without pain. This being always manageable by maternal tenderness, is far more soothing to the Child, by allaying all fear; and renders it needless to use the *Lancet*, to be avoided in every *possible* case, especially with Children, where the alarm it excites often more than counterbalances its intended advantages, exclusive of those dangerous Constitutional effects often produced *by the* LANCET!

At the same time, it must not be forgotten, that the Bowels are to be acted upon by *Purgatives* every few days, regulated according to the strength and circumstances of the little patient. In cases of ADULTS suffering from this very painful *disease*—I have seen it entirely overcome, and its recurrence provented, by internal administration of *alterative* medicines—occasional purgatives—with the addition of such external means as have been mentioned. *Temperance* is always requisite.

ERUPTIONS have also appeared more generally: and a renewal of several cases, where they had ceased. In India a very common neglect prevails with respect to Diseases of the Skin. They are almost universally disregarded as undeserving of particular attention; and even when medical means are employed for their removal, the good effect has scarcely begun to appear, before those means are as *immediately* discontinued. The consequence is, a re-appearance of the eruption, at different intervals, until it becomes a *constitutional* as well as a local Disease, thus establishing a foundation for future, if not lasting, evils.

FEMALE CONSTITUTIONS have also suffered from a recurrence of those attacks to which they are more especially subject in this climate.

Happily, it may be added, that fell Destroyer, CHOLERA, has not continued its ravages. (Hence the additional remarks on the efficacy of ACIDS as a remedy, are postponed.) This may probably be attributed to a greater degree of care to prevent it, (excited by its late unhappy visitation), under a state of atmosphere that would otherwise favor its attacks—by the avoidance of exposure to moist, or night air—keeping the feet dry—the head covered—the temperature of the body equalized, by warm cloathing or flannel, * (especially over the Bowels) when so exposed; and a cautious regard to temperance in avoiding every exciting cause from food.

The great advantages secured by such *practical* precautions, are sufficiently apparent in their effects: and while it is cruel to excite needless fears, it is not less *culpable* to encourage neglect, —a false *security* is as dangerous as a false *alarm* —perhaps more so; for while one excites the imagination, the other sacrifices life—needless *care* is better than a DESTRUCTIVE CARELESSNESS.

*Durhamtolah, Sept.* 14, 1822. P.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—Sept.* 18.

*The Persian Prince* FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, the son of LOOTF ALI KHAN, the last Prince of the Zund dynasty, has come as a visitor to India, and brings with him a complimentary and introductory letter from the PRINCE ROYAL of Persia to the address of the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Highness arrived in the *Volunteer* off Colvin's Ghaut on Thursday last, the 12th instant, when Captain MACAN, who has been appointed Mehmandar to the Persian Prince, proceeded immediately on board to wait on his Highness, and convey a complimentary message from the Governor General.

Friday evening having been fixed on for the landing of the Prince, Deputation proceeded on board the *Volunteer*, at half past 5 o'clock, composed of Captain MACAN, Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief and Mehmandar to His Highness, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. MONTAGU, to conduc the KHAN to the House prepared for his reception, No. 1, Royd Street.

His Highness landed at Chandpal Ghaut,—Government Boats were employed to bring him ashore,—and one of the Governor General's State Carriages was in attendance to convey the KHAN and the Deputation, and a sufficient number of hired Carriages were in readiness to accommodate his followers.

A Detachment of 2 Companies was drawn up at Chandpal Ghaut—and a party of the Body Guard.—The latter accompanied the KHAN to his House. A salute of 17 Guns was fired on his landing.

A Guard of Honor was stationed at the Khan's House, consisting of a Jemadar's Party.

Mr. SWINTON and Mr. STIRLING formed a Deputation to visit the KHAN immediately on his arrival at the House in Royd Street.

His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL directed the following arrangements for the reception of the first visit of ceremony of the Persian Prince.

One of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Carriages, with four horses, and a Detachment of the Body Guard, were dispatched on Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. with a Deputation, consisting of Captain MACAN, and one of his Excellency's Aides de Camp, to conduct the KHAN to the Government House. The KHAN'S principal officer, AGA SYYED KAUZIM, had also a seat in the Carriage.

An honorary guard was drawn up in front of the Government House which saluted the KHAN on his arrival. A Deputation consisting of Lieut. Colonel MACRA, the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. STIRLING, and the Deputy Persian Secretary Mr. MONTAGU, met him at the foot of the grand entrance, and handed him to the door of the State Room in the third story, where his Lordship received and embraced the KHAN, and proceeded with him to his seat at the head of the room. The Band began playing on the Prince's entrance into the Antichamber fronting the great Hall, where the Body Guard was drawn up.

AGA SYYED KAUZIM carried on a Tray, resting against his chest, the Nama, or letter, from the PRINCE ROYAL, ABBAS MIRZA, which, after the embrace had passed, the KHAN, presented with his own hand to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. The whole scene had a grand and imposing effect, and the KHAN seemed to be much gratified by his reception.

The General and Personal Staff of his Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and the Secretaries to Government were in attendance on the occasion, and seated themselves according to their rank on the left of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Chair, and on the right below the KHAN, and his principal officer.

After a short conversation a signal was made for the Ottur and Paun, which were brought forward, and the Ottur given to the KHAN to help himself. The Paun was separately bestowed on the servants. The PRINCE then returned in the same manner as on his arrival. His Lordship accompanied him to the door, and the deputation to the foot of the steps.

We understand that FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN is possessed of a most amiable disposition, and that he is both intelligent and accomplished. It is said that he esteems the English character very highly, and has always shewn a decided partiality to the society of our countrymen in Persia. His Father LOOTF ALI KHAN, was a Prince of a very distinguished and remarkable character. He was barbarously murdered, with nearly all his family and relations by AGA MAHOMMUD, the father of the present King of Persia. FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN; then about four years of age, and an infant sister were alone allowed to escape. The latter is now married to ABBAS MIRZA, Prince Royal of Persia, and

* To avoid the excitement often produced on the skin, it may be worn over the linen.

Governor of Azerbyjan, who resides at Tabreez. and is a great admirer of the English. FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN has lived chiefly in the family of his Royal brother in law, with whom he is a great favorite.

*General Durbar.* The Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS held a General Durbar on Friday last at the Government House. The Nuwabs Soulut Jung, Mehdee Koolee Khan, Zuffer Jung, and Hosham Jung, attended, and were met at the head of the grand flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall, by the Acting Persian Secretary, and Deputy Persian Secretary to Government. The two former were handed to their seats in the Durbar Room, at the head of the other Durbarees, by the Acting Secretary, and the two latter by the Deputy. On the breaking up of the assembly they were conducted back in a similar manner.

*Suppt. to the Govt. Gaz. Cal. Sept.* 19.

*Indian News.*—The Report of yesterday mentions the arrival at Kedgeree of the Ship SHERBURNE, Captain G. White, from China 4th July, Singapore 11th August, and Penang 29 August. This ship appears to have had a most extraordinary quick passage for the season in which she left China, as she has, we understand, been only 55 days under way: a period of time scarcely more than that usually allowed to beat down the China Seas at this season of the year. Every thing was quiet in China. Reports of some disturbances at Manilla had arrived, but the SHERBURNE did not obtain any particulars from Singapore; she brings a *report* of a very serious insurrection having broken out in the Eastern parts of Java, which required the presence of the Dutch Commander in Chief, General de Kok, and all the disposable force of the island to quell it; but nothing authentic was known respecting the affair. The Dutch President of Benjar Massim had been murdered in an open boat in which he was conveying some dollars up the river; a vessel of war had arrived at Benjar to punish the offenders.

From Penang we learn with regret the deaths of Captain Pearl of the Ship INDIANA, and Captain Trill of the Brig SARAH, who were both drowned in crossing the surfs of the West Coast of Sumatra.

*Embassy to Siam.*—Private letters had been received at Penang from some of the gentlemen of the Embassy to Siam: the accounts given by them were by no means favourable. The Siamese Court had been tampering with the mission in the most vexatious manner, at one time acceding, and at another revoking its assent to all the propositions which were made to it, and this had proceeded so far that at the date of the latter (June 28) all negociation was on the point of being broken off by Mr. Crawford. The river was also exceedingly low, and the JOHN ADAM could not, it was feared, repass the bar before the month of September or October, Mrs. Crawford and the gentlemen of the Mission were all in perfect health. These letters had been received by the Siamese interpreter, the son of a Chinese merchant at Penang, who had been discharged and returned overland to Penang.

The Cholera was raging with great fury on the Northern Coast of Borneo in the neighbourhood of Borneo Proper.

[ *Bengal Hurkaru – Sept.* 23.

## ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

The following details of the Loss of the Ship RICHMOND, Captain Kay, on her passage from New South Wales to Batavia, have been kindly handed to us for publication, accompanied with an assurance of their perfect authenticity, as they are extracted from the Journal kept by the Officers on board.

*July* 31, 1822.—At ½ past 4. A. M. the man on the foreyard called out "discoloured water upon the lee bow;" the helm was immediately put down, and the yards braced up, but the Ship would not come round, and in two minutes struck on a reef, which extended upwards of a mile from the land, which proved to be Hog Island, situated in the Eastern extremity of the Java Sea.

Every exertion was used to get her off, but without avail; fortunately for us, as, had we succeeded in our endeavours, she would instantly have sunk in deep water, having very shortly after she struck, lost her rudder, and had eight feet water in her hold; guns were fired immediately to apprize the ALMORAH, Captain Winter, (which was astern) of our misfortune, and our danger. She immediately hauled her wind, and proved the means of saving our lives.

As the RICHMOND was now inevitably lost, the only duty left, was to endeavour to save as many of her Stores as possible, but even in this we were unsuccessful, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of ourselves, and of the ALMORAH; it was high water when we struck, and when the tide ebbed, the surf became so high, that one Boat swamped, and the others were nearly sharing the same fate, and as Captain Winter, notwithstanding the utmost caution and care, had nearly lost the ALMORAH on the reef, owing to the strong current setting thereon, we were under the necessity at noon, of leaving the ill-fated RICHMOND to the plunder of the numberless inhabitants from the different Islands.

Before leaving the Ship, many, large Proas were near, and numbers approaching from the different Islands; and there is every reason to believe, with an intention of making an attack upon us, but finding the ALMORAH so near, prevented them. Her loss can only be attributed to the strong southerly current, which we had not before experienced. On the 30th of July, at noon, we were in latitude 7° 46, S. and longitude 116° 7' E. and from thence we steered a W. by N. ½ N. course, which ought to have taken us more than twenty miles to the Southward of the Islands.

[ *Calcutta Journal September*, 23.

*Speculation.*—It is astonishing what a grand grasp mercantile speculation occasionally takes in this splendid city of palaces. Nothing is below or beyond the reach of an adventurous mind, be it salt, or opium, or copper, or cotton, or indigo.—nerves are found strong enough to risk a loss, or sagacious enough to calculate a profit upon it. Even the Lottery has not escaped this speculative spirit, which throws a venture not only upon the scheme in gross, but ramifies into little ventures arising out of that. Thus while the capitalist buys up the whole, the small purchasher ventures his all for a hundred tickets or more, out of which *he* forms a little lottery,—so that we have lottery arising out of lottery, and speculation out of speculation. The Twenty eighth Calcutta Lottery, consisting of 5,500 tickets was put up to public sale last Saturday at the Town Hall, and knocked down to Messrs. Blaney and Co. for Sa. Rs. 6,11,400 equal to a premium of 61,400 Rupees. The scheme of the Lottery appears to us to be one of the best ever known in Calcutta. The price of each ticket is only one hundred and sixteen Rupees.

*Visit to the Prince Futteh Oolla Khan.*—On Saturday (*Friday*) evening, His Excellency the MARQUESS of HASTINGS paid a visit to the Prince FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN. His Lordship left the Government House at 5 o'clock in his state carriage dressed in the uniform of a British General, and wearing the Insignia of the Garter and Bath. His Lordship, who we are happy to say seemed in excellent health and spirits, was accompanied by the Officers of his household in their richly embroidered dresses; and the postillions of his Lordship's carriage were dressed in state jackets. A second carriage contained the rest of His Lordship's suite in their dresses of ceremony: and His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of the Body Guard, commanded by Captain SNEYD. The cavalcade, which proceeded at a brisk rate, and had a very imposing effect, soon reached His Highness the Princes's residence in Royd-street. His Lordship ascended the grand stair-case, at the top of which he was received by the Prince. A number of Persians of distinction stood in the anti-chamber; who made a profound obeisance as His Highness led His Excellency the Marquess to a chair on his right hand. His Highness the Prince, through the medium of an Interpreter, entered into a conversation with His Lordship, expressing his sense of the great honor of such a distinguished visit. Upon this His Lordship, in a most affable manner, replied in general terms, that his visit was one of cordiality. After the gentlemen of His Lordship's suite were seated, His Highness salaamed to them gracefully, and with great courtesy of demeanour, bid them a hearty welcome in the Persian language, and politely expressed his fears that they had been inconvenienced by coming to see him. He then resumed the conversation with his Lordship, and both seemed in very good spirits: His Highness especially evincing by his words and manner how very much he was pleased with His Excellency's attention to him.

The refreshments consisted of dried fruits and coffee—the former remaining on a contiguous table, while the latter was handed round. His Highness apologised to the English gentlemen for not presenting it with his own hand as they had not been particularly introduced to each other. The servants who passed round the coffee, were clothed in shawl dresses, and wore richly embossed daggers, with curious handles and sheaths formed of Sheraz enamel

After remaining about five and twenty minutes, His Lordship rose to depart. The Prince rose up also, and said he would accompany His Excellency down stairs; this however His Lordship good humouredly declined; and his Excellency's departure was announced by a flourish of trumpets. [ *Ind. Gaz.*

*Bengal Hurkaru, September* 24.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the French Ship LISMELIE, T. Godet, from Bourbon via Pondicherry;—from the latter the 14th instant.

By this vessel accounts have been received of the loss of the Dutch Ship COLUMBUS, off the Cape of Good Hope; also that she spoke the Ship KENT, from Calcutta, off the Sand Heads, dismasted, and supplied her with a fore-top-mast.

It was reported to us yesterday that accounts had been received of the EARL KELLIE, which had been so long missing; and on making strict enquiry we find that it is rumoured she has reached Bencoolen, but no particulars have been received.

*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 26.*

## MHOW LIBRARY.

The following address was delivered by Captain PASSMORE, the Secretary, on the occasion of opening the *New Reading Room* at Mhow.

GENTLEMEN.

I beg to congratulate you on the occupatien, and I may almost say, completion of the new reading room.

I have also the pleasure of submitting to the meeting a Statement of the sums expended on the building; to this statement I have added the amount subscribed from the first establishment of the institution, by which it appears we received from the Bombay and Madras officers 2980, and that 3982 have since been subscribed exclusive of the monthly subscriptions.

While noticing the subject, I beg to call your attention to the very liberal donation of Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. and to suggest the propriety of our entering on the Records of the Library, the sense we entertain of the Major General's kindness and liberality.

The success of the library was always considered to mainly, if not entirely, depend on the securing a permanent and commodious room for the reception of the Books; having attained this very desirable object, I think we may consider the success of the Institution as certain.

There is no one to whom the success of our exertions, will give greater satisfaction than to Major General Sir J. Malcolm, the Patron and founder of the Institution.

To this highly distinguished officer, we are chiefly if not entirely indebted for the first establishment of the Library, and the constant anxiety evinced by him for its success, to which he so largely and liberally contributed, will I am satisfied be gratefully remembered, and warmly acknowledged by every officer.

Conceiving we shall best evince our respect for the founder, by acting up to his view regarding the library, and having reason to know it was his most anxious wish to render it as extensive and useful as possible, I beg to propose that such officers as are not at present subscribers may be permitted to become so, provided application be made before the 1st proximo.

On the same principle, and with a view to secure the most zealous and united support for so useful an establishment, I beg to propose that as we have two daily, and three weekly papers, one of each be sent on its receipt, or the day after, to the houses of our married Members.

I should not unnecessarily occupy your time (which I fear I have already trespassed on too long) to offer any observations on the great utility under any circumstances, of an institution like the present; but when we consider the situation of this Cantonment, the consequent difficulty of obtaining Books, and that without some establishment of the sort many of us would be deprived of the entertainment and instruction which a select Library however limited, is calculated to afford, it becomes in my opinion invaluable.

Fully convinced of this I trust I shall be excused for venturing to express my earnest hope that the liberality heretofore evinced towards the Library, and the determination evinced by all the Subscribers to support the institution on the principles, and in strict conformity with the terms, upon which we received it, will be imitated by those who come after us, and in this event I am satisfied the Mhow Military Labrary will flourish a lasting monument of the liberal and enlightened views of the founders, and a splendid proof of the earnest desire of the Officers of the Indian Army to secure to themselves the means of instruction and improvement.

[*Gov. Gaz.—Sept. 26.*

# Madras.

*From the Madras Government Gazette of the 5th September.*

The ship *Daphne*, Captain Chatfield, from England the 13th of May, arrived in the Roads last evening. As also the *Agincourt*, Captain Mahon, from the Downs the 11th of April, last from Johanna.

PASSENGERS BY THE DAPHNE.

Mrs. Pulham, Mrs. Paulin, Mrs. Edwards and 3 Children, Miss Godvel, Mr. Pulham, Mr Paulin, Mr. Edwards, Captain Preston N. I. Lieutenant Lawless, H. M. 54th Regt. Mr. M. Grath, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Adams, Cadet.

H. M. ship *Liffey*, bearing the broad Pendent of Commodore Grant, C. B. arrived in the Roads this morning from Trincomalie The *Liffey* anchored under the customary Salutes.

*India Gazette Extra. Sept. 23.*

"*A serious commotion has taken place in the vicinity of Hyderabad.—The following is an Extract from a private Letter, dated Hyderabad, 23d September*, 1822.

"There has been a terrible disturbance in the neighbourhood of this City. The Pathan population of Chincul Goorah, *a suburb*, murdered a Hafiz, in consequence of some disputed point of faith, and the whole armed population of the City to the number of 50,000 turned out to take revenge. The inhabitants of Chincul Goorah to the number of 1,500 armed to a man and even their children stood their ground, sallied out, took two guns and a standard, and then, stood at bay.—Some hundreds of Juwanmurds have been cut up and the plain was strewed with strapping carcases disfigured by ghastly wounds.—The Bolaurum troops on the day following the fight drew up on the height commanding the village to preserve the peace, and yesterday, without firing a shot, the matter came to an amicable adjustment under the excellent arrangement of Mr. Metcalfe. The part the Bolaurum troops have taken is very gratifying—no violence has been used—we have stood neutral, and the Pathans have quietly withdrawn from the Nizam's territories under British guarantee.

[MAD. GAZ.

The following medical facts will be interesting to many of our readers.

A new mode of administering *Iodine* has been discovered by Dr. Coindet, in the cure of the Goitre. The object was to introduce it into the system by other ways than the stomach, as dangerous symptoms appear to have arisen from its local action upon the mucous membrane of that organ. An ointment was made of an ounce of hogslard, and half a drachm of *hydriodate of potash*. A piece of the size of a nut was prescribed night and morning, to be rubbed in on the Goitre, or the enlarged glands of the neck. In the first case of its administration in this way, the tumour softened after eight days of friction; in fifteen days the diminution was much greater, and the tumour had divided into many small lobes, distinct from one another; at the end of a month it had entirely disappeared, without any other effect being produced by the *Iodine*. After that twenty-two persons were treated in the same way. Above half the number were cured in between four and six weeks, and the other to a greater or less degree. *Iodine* thus introduced into the absorbent system, presents the same results as when administered internally.

Nitrate of silver, we observe, has been successfully employed in cases of epilepsy. The *Giornale de Fisica* directs that it should be well triturated with the vegetable extract in combination with which it is given; that the first doses should be small, and the quantity gradually encreased to 6 or 8 grains, or even more in a day. Cases of paralysis were also cured by the exhibition of the same remedy.

The *Giornale de Fisica* also notices a work which gives an extended account of the successful administration of *Chlorine* in cases of Hydrophobia. Several persons were bitten by a dog, some of these died with all the symptoms of Hydrophobia, others were treated with the *Chlorine*, and though the symptoms returned once or twice on the early cessation of the remedy, yet they were vanquished by its continuance, and a perfect cure effected. The medicine consists of four scruples of saturated solution of *Chlorine*, with four ounces of Aromatic water, and half an ounce of syrup of lemons, to be taken daily. The cases seem perfectly authenticated, for the authorities being earnest to obtain all possible knowledge upon the subject, a correspondence took place in consequence, which is published, and contains the progress of the cures. The symptoms which occurred when the remedy was remitted, and the immediate effect of the remedy, on administration, were of the most decided nature.

*Gov. Gaz. Oct. 3.*

# Penang.

PENANG GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY JULY 10.—On Sunday afternoon the Hon'ble J. J. Erskine, Esq. embarked on board the H. C. Ship General Harris, under the Salute and Honors due to his Rank; we regret to add that indis-

position is the cause of Mr. Erskine's, absence from the Island. Robert Scott Esq. Capt. Morgan, B. N. I and Mr. J Gordon Meir, are also Pasengers on the Harris the two former for Singapore and the latter for China.

The General Harris proceeded on her voyage to China the following day.

At 10 o'Clock on Monday forenoon, W A. Clubley Esq. took the Oaths of his Seat at the Council Board as an occasional Member of Council under a Salute of 11 Guns.

JULY 20.—The Ship Royal Charlotte, Capt. W. Howel, from Bombay the 21st June came into the harbour on Tuesday Evening.

The Charlotte sailed in prosecution of her Voyage to China yesterday Morning.

We are indebted to the kindness of a Friend for the Translations from some late Batavian Corrants recently received:

"BATAVIA GAZETTE, MAY 4—By Order of the His Excellency the Governor General, Notice is hereby given that The King has decreed on the 21 February, 1821, that a Capital Coast Light should be erected upon Kykdium at the Helder, in the same manner as that of West-Kapelle upon the Island. Walcheren. That a Lighthouse is now building in the Fort of Kykdium to the height of Eighteen Ells (about 40 feet 6 inches English measure) which is to be lighted with reflectors, after the English manner, and will be lighted up for the first time on the 15th September 1821, and supercede the present fire of Pit Coals. The bearing for Ships which enter the Texel remain the same, as the present light will make no alteration

PENANG, JULY 24.—On Monday Morning, anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton, Esq. Captain, from Bombay the 7th instant.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th—Yesterday morning, the H. C. Ship William Fairle, K. Smith, Esq. Captain, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to China.

Wednesday August 21—The American Ship Falcon, Captain William, Aston from Boston the 13th Oct. and West Coast of Sumatra the 6th instant, entered the harbour on Friday evening last; and the Ship Sherburne, Capt. George White, from China the 4th July and Singapore the 11th instant, anchored in the barbour on the following morning.

Passengers,—R. Scott, and George Scott, Esq.

The Sunbury, Captain H. Scarborough, put back from stress of weather on Sunday evening.

The H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Alexander Christie, Esq. Captain, sailed on Sunday last in prosecution of her Voyage to China.

Saturday August 24.—The H. C. Ship London, J. B. Sotheby, Esq. Captain from Madras the 12th instant, anchored in the harbour on Wednesday afternoon, Passanger Mr. George Parr.

The following day came to an archor the H C. Ship Castle Huntly, H. A. Drummond Esq. Captain, from Bombay the 5th instant. Passenger Mr. Hardie.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following China Price Current, received by the last arrival:

*Prices in China, Ist July of Malay Articles.*

| | Drs. |
|---|---|
| Tin Banca, . . . . . | 21 to 22 |
| Tepper, . . . . . | 13 rising. |
| Betel Nut, . . . . . | 3½ P. P. |
| Rattans, . . . . . | 4½ ditto. |
| Catch, . . . . . | 8 ditto. |
| Opium Patna, . . . . | 2600 Dollars. |
| Ditto Benares, . . . | 2500 |
| Ditto Turkey, . . . | 1500 |
| Ditto Malwa, . . . . | 1500 |

# English News.

## LONDON,—MAY 24th

We received New-York Papers to the 2d instant, and from Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia to the 30th ultimo. We extract from them the following articles of intelligence.--

"NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

"DISTURBANCES AT ST. SALVADOR.

"Captain Brace, arrived at Salem, informs, that from the 17th to the 24th of February, great commotions and many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvador, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European and Portuguese troops, about 3,000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian Commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the Palace square, and a considerable number killed and wounded.

"The Brazilians were compelled to retreat to Fort San Pedro, where they remained till the 21st, when they evacuated it, and retired to the country, leaving their Commander a prisoner, who would probably be sent to Europe for trial. During these four days about 300 Brazilians were killed and wounded, and about 30 of the European troops. Many of the former were shot down, while peaceably passing the streets.

During these transactions all business was suspended at St. Salvador, the merchants and many other inhabitants having retired to the shipping for safety. When Captain B. sailed, (on the 27th of February) tranquility was in a great measure restored, and business resumed; but it was expected the Brazilians would soon return in greater force and attack the place when bloody work was anticipated.

## MAY 28th.

The Bill for procuring Employment for the Poor in Ireland, by a Grant of 50,000l. passed through all its stages last night, in the House of Peers, the Standing Orders having been suspended for that purpose, on the motion of he Marquis of Lansdowne. It is expected that it will receive the Royal Assent this day, and by the begining of the week, its operation will commence where it is so much wanted and cannot fail to prove highly beneficial In the course of the conversation which took place on the sucject last night, the Earl of Liverpool announced that a Bill would be shortly introduced in the House of Commons, which would embrace one part of the system of tithes in Ireland, and that other measures of a more comprehe sive nature were in the contemplation of the Irish Government.

## FRANCE.

*Paris, May* 13.—The venerable and benevolent Abbe Sicard, chief master of the Deaf and Dumb School, died on Friday at the age of 82 years. On Saturday his funeral took place at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. Among the numerous attendants were several Members of the Institute, and of most of the learned bodies in Paris, with a long train of Deaf and Dumb of both sexes.

*May 15th.*—The *Gazette of the Two Sicilies* of the 25th ult. announces that the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Governor of the city of Naples, and Mr. Borell, Belgian Minister at that Court, were on a journey to Rome, when they were attacked by a band of robbers between St. Agatha and Avolturno, and stripped of every thing. The numerous suites of the two travellers were behind at a short distance.

—The Sicilian postillion, who last year murdered the learned Prussian naturalist, Frederick Augustus Schweiger, during his scientific tour in Sicily, has recently been condemned to death.

—We learn from Colmar that the Royal Court of that town has arraigned 44 individuals implicated in the conspiracy at Belfort. Fourteen have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. Out of the 44, 22 are missing.

—The King of Spain has given his sanction to the resolution of the Cortes for erecting a national monument to the memory of the individuals who fell in bringing about the establishment of the present government of Spain.

—The criminal proceedings against 18 individuals for conspiring, in 1820, to carry off the King of Spain and his Royal Family from Madrid, have just terminated at Burgos. The following was the sentence of the Court:—Death:—Don Domingo Basoy Mezo; D. I. M. Erroz; D. F. Dario; D. Denis Carro; D. Isidro Astorga; D. Jorge Crespo, and D. Fernando Canizares: the latter is missing.—Ten years' exile to a fortress:—D. Angel Astega—Eight years ditto:—D. A. Ordonez. —Two years exile to a city, to be fixed by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal:—General Echavarry.---Two years to the galleys:---D. A. Escudero. The other prisoners have been discharged, upon paying costs.

*May 18th.*—The Duke of Richelieu, President of the Council died at half past twelve o'clock yesterday, after a very short indisposition, aged 53.

The following testimony to the character of the late Duke of Richelieu is from the *Constitutionel*:—"Whatever may be the differences between the late Duke's political opinions and the principles which we have always befriended, justice obliges us to pay homage to the memory of a Statesman who has played so important a part in France since the restoration, who during the emigration made war in Russia, and whose loyalty and personal character entitle him to the honorable esteem of all parties.---The Duke of Richelieu was the last descendant, in a direct line, of his illiustrious family. He was a Peer of France, Grand Huntsman of the Crown, Privy Councillor and Member of the French Academy. Encompassed in his last moments by the most honorable solicitude, he carries to the tomb the esteem and respect of all good men.

JUNE 14TH, 1822.

Private letters received in this Island from Constantinople contain the following intelli-

gence respecting the state of affairs in that capital.

On the 13th ult. the city was declared to be in the most perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding the new cause of irritation furnished by the recent revolt in Scio. Shortly afterwards, however, severe measures against the insurgent Greeks appears to have been decided upon, and many of them were executed during the following week. On the 18th. ten of the principal inhabitants of Scio, who were the heads of the Greek mercantile body in that Island, and were then in custody at Constantinople, were decapitated in the public streets of that city; those unfortunate sufferers were Theod Ralli--Pantaleon Rodocanachi--Francesco Franghiadi--Chiangi Stamatti Psicha---Giovanni Galatti---Giorgio Manolachi---Michelle Ziffetta---Constantiono Klini --Michele Vuro and his son.

Private letters from Constantinople also state, that the relations between Russia and Turkey continued in the same uncertain position as heretofore; that several Deputies had arrived in that capital from Moldavia and Wallachia, and, it was said, that from them the new Hospodras were to be chosen: the latest advices received at Constantinople on the 22d. ult- from Bucharest stated, that a retrograde movement had been made by a portion of the Turkish troops in that quarter.

## THE TIMES.

### MAY 28, 1822.

The public were apprised some time ago that a misunderstanding had arisen between Geueral San Martin and Lord Cochrane; but the extent to which it was carried, and the causes in which it originated, were alike unknown. It now appears that it was caused by the ambition ascribed by his Lordship to the General, by his alleged ingratitude for the assistance of the fleet, and by his assumption of supreme command in one state, while holding a commission and commanding an army from another; and that it had proceeded the length of occasioning a total separati on between them. All the world is acquainted with the skill, the talent, and perseverance with which these two commanders of the Chilian force have prosecuted their enterprise. The troops of San Martin could not have succeeded without the aid of the fleet, nor could the fleet have accomplished the object without the army. As both were employed in the same service and under the same Government, both had an equal right to share the advantage of victory. But it would appear that General San Martin thought differently, and refused the Admiral the supplies necessary to pay his officers and men.—

——————" I did send
" To you for gold to pay my legions,
" Which you denied me: was that done like Cassius ?"

But this was not all. The General not only refused the wagers of co-operation, but has declared himself the sole authority in the country subdued by their joint forces. If, therefore, Lord Cochrane should coutinue to consider himself in the same service with the General, he must condescend to act under his command, as the latter has declared himself " generalissimo of the forces by sea and land." It is certainly a thing of great difficulty, and of course, of rare occurrence, for a man to resist the temptation of supreme power, when his fortune places it within his reach, and his talents enable him to wield it: but really this lover of freedom—this liberator from oppression—has shown a surprising alacrity at vaulting into the seat of authority. Having used the army of Chili as an instrument for the conquest of peru, he might have waited a short time before he had employed it as a ladder to the sovereignty; but he is scarcely in the possession of the capital, when he declares the conquered territory an independent State, and erects himself into its Chief, combining in his person supreme legislative and executive powers. The title of " Protector," as defined in his decree, might as well be King or Emperor. We dislike it even more, for we remember that it was worn by Cromwell, and we know that the Ionian Islands are at present under a Protector.

## *GOVERNMENT OF PERU.*

*(Continued from our last number.)*

" SECTION III.

" Art. 1. The Ministers of State are the immediate Chiefs in their various departments of the authorities which depend upon them.

" Art. 2. All orders shall be despatched and all official communications carried on in the name of the Protector, both within and without the territory of the state, under his responsibility and signature; the consent of the Protector being registered in the office of each Ministry.

" Art. 3. The orders and regulations which the Protector shall issue for the reform of the administration shall be signed by him, and countersigned by a Minister.

" Art. 4. In communications with Foreign Governments they shall address the competent minister, preserving the same rule with respect to him who sends them.

" Art. 5. All official communications shall be made directly to the Ministers, observing the classification of the business over which they preside.

" Art. 6. The address of the Ministers shall be that of Your illustrious Usia (Lordship) and their title shall be Illustrious Senor.

" SECTION IV.

" Art. 1. There shall be a Council of State, composed of 12 individuals, viz., the three Ministers of State, the President of the High Court of Justice, the General-in-Chief of the United Army, the chief of the Militia of Peru, the Dean of the Holy Church, the Marescal del Campo, the Marquis of Torre Tagli, Counts Vega and Torre Velarde. Vacancies will be successively supplied.

" Art. 2. Its functions shall be the following: To give its opinion to the Government, in cases of difficult deliberation; to examine the great plans of reform which may be in Contemplation of the Protector; to deliver their observation on the same; and to propose projects for the advantage of the country.

" Art. 3. The Council of State shall hold its sittings in the palace. The Protector, when convenient, will attend in order to resolve, after consulation and deliberation, on difficult points.

" Art. 4. The Council of State shall name a secretary, who shall draw out its decress and frame its projects.

" Art. 5. The Council shall assemble when necessity and the urgency of public business shall demand its attention, and shall prolong or shorten its sittings, accordingly.

" Art. 6. The Council of State shall be called by the title of Excellency.

SECTION V.

" Art. 1. The Presidents of departments are to be the immediate instruments in executing the order of the Government to each of them.

" Art. 2. Their especial functions are to administer the economical government of the departments, to increase the militia in case of necessity, to promote the prosperity of the public treasury, watching scrupulously the persons employed in branch, and proposing to the Government the reforms or augmentations of which it is susceptible according to the local circumstances of the department, to take care that justice is impartially administered, and that all the inferior public functionaries do their duty.

" Art. 3. The presidents are the judges of police in the departments, and as such are to watch over the observance of public morals, the establishment of schools, and whatever relates to the progress of the people.

" Art. 4. By this article, certain enumerated articles, issued in February last, respecting the duties of presidents of departments, are confirmed.

" SECTION VI.

" Art. 1. The municipalities shall exist in the same form as hitherto, and shall be presided over by the President of the Department.

" Art. 2. The elections of the members of the municipality shall from the succeeding year forward be popular, according to a regulation which will be separately given.

" SECTION VII.

" Art. 2. The judicial authority shall be exercised by the High Chamber of Justice, and the other inferior jurisdictions which now subsist, or which may hereafter be established.

" Art. 2, The High Chamber of Justice shall possess the some powers as hitherto belonged to the tribunals denominated Audiencias, and shall, besides, take cognizance of the civil and criminal causes of Consuls and foreign Envoys, and of public functionaries in respect to transgressions within the exercise of its authority. Its jurisdiction is also now extended to the captures made by the armed ships of the state, or by such as have obtained letters of marque conformable to the law of nations. The functions of the Tribunal de Mineria shall, in the same manner, be included in those of the High Chamber.

" Art. 3. The High Chamber shall appoint a commission composed of some of its members, and of other jurisconsults distinguished for their probity and knowledge, to draw up immediatly a regulation for the administration of justice, and simplifying the practice of all the inferior tribunals, shall have for its basis the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, and the abolition of the fees levied by the judges, and which are henceforth prohibited. The said commission shall also present a regulation for the adjudication of prizes.

" Art. 4. The members of the High Chamber shall continue in office during good behaviour. The address of the Chamber shall be Illustrious Senors.

SECTION. VIII.

" Art. I. Every citizen has equal right to security in property and person, and cannot be deprived of any of these rights expect by decision of the competent authority legally pronounced. Whoever is unjustly defrauded of such rights may demand redress from the Government for the infraction, and shall be at liberty to

print and publish an account of the transaction which form the ground of his complaint.

"2. The house of a citizen is a sacred asylum which cannot be forcibly entered without an express order for that purpose given by the Government, with certification of cause. When this condition is wanting, resistance is a right which will render lawful the acts that may result from it. In the other department it shall belong to the presidents, to give orders for forcible entry, and which can be given by governors and lieutenant-governors only in cases of treason or attempts to subvert the Government.

"Art. 3 By treason is understood every plot in favour of the enemies of the independence of Peru. The crime of sedition consists in assembling an armed force, in any number, to resist the orders of the Government, in instigating the inhabitants of a town or any part of them to revolt, and in forming secret associations against the lawful authorities. No one shall be prosecuted as seditious for opinions on political matters unless in connexion with some of the before mentioned offences.

"Art. 4. The liberty of the press remains sanctioned in such cases under regulations which will be separately prescribed.

"SECTION IX,

"Art. I. All persons now born, or who shall be born in any of the States of America which have declared themselves independent of Spain, are citizens of Peru.

"Art. 2 Other foreigners may be naturalized but cannot obtain letters of citizenship except in the cases prescribed in the regulation published on the 4th of this month which is now sanctioned.

"SECTION LAST.

"Art 1—All the laws of the old Government continue in force, if they be not in opposition to the independence of the country, the form adopted by this decree, or declarations made by the present Government.

"Art. 2—The present decree shall continue in force until independence be declared throughout the whole territory of Peru in which case a general Congress shall be convoked for the permanent establishment of the constitution and form of government which shall belong to this state.

"ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

"Art I.—The Government being animated by a sentiment of justice and equity, recognizes all the debts of the Spanish Government, except such as have been contracted for maintaining the slavery of Peru, and for hostility against the other independent states of America.

"Art. 2.—The present decree shall be sworn to by the Protector as the fundamental basis of his duties, and as a guarantee to the free people of Peru of the uprightness of his view; and, in consequence, all the constituted authorities and citizens of the state shall, on their part, swear obedience to the Government, in fulfilment of the present provisional statute of Peru. In the other departments the Presidents shall swear before municipalities; and before the former the public officers and other citizens shall take the oaths. The formulæ for the oaths to be taken follow.

"OATH OF THE PROTECTOR.

"I swear before God and the country, and pledge my honour, that I will faithfully fulfil the provisional statute given by me for better government and direction of the free department of Peru until the permanent constitution is established, and that I will defend the independence and liberty of the state, and promote its liberty by all the means in my power.

"OATH OF THE MIMISTERS OF STATE.

"We swear to fulfil, and cause to be fulfilled the provisional statute of Peru, and to discharge, with all the zeal and probity which the public service requires, the duties which the office with which we are charged imposses on us.

"OATH OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES AND OTHER CITIZENS.

"We swear before God and the country to acknowledge and obey in all respects the Protectoral Government, to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled in all wherein we are concerned, the provisional statute of the free departments of promote with zeal their prosperity.

"Given in the Protectoral Palace of Lima, October 8, 1821.

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.
"JUAN GARCIO DEL RIO.
BERNARDO."

[*Supplement to the 29th Number of the Government Gazette of Lima.*]

## MANCHESTER GUARDIAN,—MAY 25

*The times of* this morning has the following paragraph:—"It is said, that Mr. Ellis goes as secretary to the Governor-General." This is incorrect Mr. J. Backhouse, our worthy townsman, who has for several years, filled the situation of private secretary to Mr. Canning, is appointed to that important office. We know not an individual better qualified for it than Mr. Backhouse. His industry, activity and general talents have recommended him to the confidence and esteem of our distinguished representative; and his gentlemanly deportment has secured the respect of all who have had business to transact with him.—*Liverpool courier*

It is now said that there is not any foundation for the report of a certain intended royal marriage, so widely circulated upon the Continent. The intention of the King of England to present the King of Denmark with a blue riband is presumed to have given rise to this idle speculation.

It is rumoured (though we hope without just foundation) that the library collected at the private expense of his late Majesty, perhaps the best private library in Europe, is about to be sold to the Emperor of Russia. It is scarcely credible that such a property should be permitted to go out of the country.

The election of Librarian of the University of Cambridge, in the room of the late Dr. Clarke, came on last week; the candidates were Rev. J. Lodge, and the Rev. J. C. Frank; when the former gentleman was elected by a majority of 26 votes.

So superabundant is the crop of turnips, that it is more difficult to get rid of them than to obtain them. On Wednesday sennight the crier went round Bury, announcing that 10 acres of turnips in the neighbourhood might be fed off gratis; and we had heard of such offer being refused, because the owner of the turnips would not pay the shepherd! *Suffolk paper.*

The quartern loaf is now selling at Chichester, by some bakers, at 6d.

The anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal Shakspeare was celebrated at Sunderland, last week, by a dinner, by the admirers of the bard, which was succeeded by "the feast of reason and flow of soul."

The *Times* newspaper of Wednesday fortnight contained (with a supplementary sheet, distributed gratuitously) the extraordinary number of *eight hundred and sixty six* advertisements. The duty payable to government, at 3s. 6d. each, is £151 6s. for this single day's publication.

E. Drapiez has ascertained by numerous experiments that the fruit of Fewillea Cordifolia is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. He poisoned dogs by the Rhus Toxicodendron (Swamp Sumac) Hemlock, and Nux Vomica. All those that were left to the poison died, but those to whom the Fewillea was administered recovered completely, after a short illness.—*American paper.*

It is said that eggs are selling at Carmarthen for 3d, per dozen; fowls 1s. per couple; oats from 8s to 10s. per quarter; and other articles proportionably cheap.

The brewers of this town have reduced the price of ale 1d. per quarter.—*Cambridge Chron.*

"On an estate belonging to Sir John Sewell in Rainhill, near Prescot, on the turnpike-road, between Warrington and Prescot, occupied by Pownell, there is a well about eight yards deep which invariably indicates tempestuous weather. A few days before an alteration, the water becomes violently agitated, accompanied with a loud rumbling sound, and continues so until the storm takes place, when the water becomes quite calm, and the noise is no longer heard. One of the sons of the farmer has kept a journal and the ebullition has never failed to predict a boisterous change."—*Liverpool Tuesday paper.*

If this phenomenon were true, it would indeed be a most extraordinary one! but we cannot suffer such a paragraph to pass without expressing the opinion that our brother journalist has been hoaxed. We are told indeed, that pigs see the winds but this is the first time we were heard of a well grumbling at the approach of foul weather. The journal of the farmer's son would be a execellent article for the *Marvellous Magazine.*—

A curious circumstance occurred in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on the morning of Sunday sennight; a young couple repaired, very lovingly, to the altar together, to be bound in the chains of Hymen. Already the "white-rob'd priest" had commenced the holy rites; the trembling maid extended her hand to receive the ring; the priest demanded of the bridegroom if he would have her for his wife, when behold he answered "No!" and precipitately fled. It is impossible to describe the amazement of the forsaken damsel: she seemed as if awakening from a dream, and gazed horribly around, as if to seek her cruel, her perjured swain. But, alas! he was for ever gone; he had vanished

from her sight; & she was left to console hereself as well as she could, for her cruel disappointment.

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LUSUS NATURÆ.—Two cases of monstrous births among the lower animals have just been communicated to us, on the very best authority. The first of these is a kitten with two mouths, two noses, two rows of teeth, one eye in the centre of the forehead, and something like eyes at the sides, all completely and prominently formed, although the head, brain, and viscera were all single. The last fact was distinctly ascertained by a medical gentleman of this town, who had the curiosity to dissect the animal, and who afterwards left it with Mr. Roberts, carver and gilder, at whose shop it may still be seen. The kitten, which was drowned at the end of 12 or 14 days, was very strong and healthy, and might have arrived at the age of *cathood* but for the superstitious notions of the owner. Some of the neighbours who had an opportunity of seeing this singular animal, begged that its life might be spared; but Janet answered, "Na, na, there's never muckle luck whaur monsters is; and forbye that, I hae mair respeck for what's gude than keep sic an *unsonsie* beast about the house." Perhaps the honest woman had another and a better motive, and thought two months and a double row of grinders no great advantage in these *grinding* times.—The other case referred to, is that of a fine healthy lamb, of the black-faced breed, dropped on the farm of Upper Dalveen, a few days ago, with only one eye, and one horn placed right in the centre of the forehead. When the herd boy discovered this strange creature, he went and informed his master that one of his ewes had lambed a *unicorn*! but the latter thinking its appearance among his ample flocks somewhat ominous, exclaimed, "Houn the dog on't Jock; and after its weel worried, howk a hole and clap it under the yird." The boy did as he was bid, having first shown the sheep unicorn to one of the drivers of the Commercial coach. In monsters, a deficiency is far more rare than a redundancy of members; and perhaps it is not too late to recover the carcase of this singular creature.—

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## EXTRACT FROM MISS AIKEN'S MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

In 1610, died Sir John Spencer, formerly Lord Mayor of London. He was perhaps the richest citizen of his time, but the amount of his wealth cannot be ascertained; it was variously stated at three, five, and eight hundred thousand pounds. His opulence, however, was so noted that one of the pirates of Dunkirk, who during the reign of James I, and Charles I, exercised their outrages with impunity on the English coasts, had laid a plot for the carrying him off to France, but the design failed. His only child was a prize worthy the notice of a courtier, and she became the Wife of William Lord Compton, afterwards created Earl of Northampton. At the funeral of Sir John, about 1000 persons followed in mourning cloaks and gowns. The amount of the inheritance seems to have exceeded all the expectations of Lord Compton; insomuch, that on the first news, says Winwood, "either through the vehement apprehension of joy for such a plentiful succession, or of carefulness how to take it up and dispose of it," he become distracted for a considerable length of time. It most probably must have been soon after his recovery that his wife addressed to him a letter which may be regarded as the most perfect exposition we possess of the wants and wishes of a lady of quality in the age of James the I. "My sweet life—Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state; I suppose it were best for me to bethink, and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me .... I pray and beseech you to grant to me your most kind and loving wife, the sum of £2600 quarterly to be paid. Also I would, besides that allowance, have £600 quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works; and those things I would not, neither will be accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two Gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let. Also, believe it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping along, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with great estate. Also when I ride a hunting, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so for either of these said women, I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also I will have six or eight gentlemen: and I will have two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fine horses; and a coach for my women, lined with cloth, laced with gold, otherwise scarlet, and lined with silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two coachmen one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only coaches and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as be fitting for all, orderly, not pestering my things with women's, nor their's with either chamber-maids, nor their's with wash-maids. Also, for laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before with the carriages, to see all safe. And the Chambermaids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, sweet, and clean. Also, for that is undecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman usher in my coach, I will have him a convenient horse to attend me, either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is, that you defray all the charges for me. And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have 20 gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six other of them very excellent good ones. Also, I would have to put in my purse £2000, and £200, and so, yuo to pay my debts. Also I would have £6000 to buy me jewels, and £4000 to buy me a pearl clain. Now, seeing I have been and am, so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants, men and women, their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging chambers to be suited with all such furnitures as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like. So for my drawing chambers in all my houses, I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, and all things thereunto belonging. Also my desire is, that you will pay my debts, build up Ashby house, and purchase lands, and lend no money as you love God, to my Lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life, from you. So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have. I pray you when you be an Earl, to allow me £2000 more than I now desire, and double attendance.

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## ON THE SINGULAR CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Caspians, in compliance with an ancient tradition, shut up their parents, and let them die of hunger, when they had completed their seventieth year. When they were dead, they carried them to a desert place, and watched them at a distance. If the birds of prey came, and drew them out of their coffins, they concluded they were happy. They thought very differently of their immortal state, if their bodies were dragged out by wild beasts or by dogs. But they believed them to be supremely unhappy, if they were drawn out of the coffin by no animal. The Caspian dogs, according to VALERIUS FLACCUS, were altogether as cruel and terrible as their masters.

The Egyptian Kings, in early times, did not govern their subjects as was customary in other countries. They acted entirely as they were directed by the laws, to which they were accountable not only for the administration of their kingdom, but likewise for their *private conduct*. They were not even allowed the service of bought slaves, nor of slaves born in their houses; but the sons of the chief priests, of the age of twenty, and unquestionably the best educated youth in the nation, were placed about them, that his Majesty attended and observed night and day by the first young men of Egypt, might do nothing mean and unworthy of his rank.

There were fixed hours of the day and night which the king had not at his disposal, and in which he was obliged to discharge the duties prescribed him by the laws. At break of day he was obliged to read all the letters addressed to him, that he might be authentically informed of the state and wants of his dominions—that he might reform all its political errors, and provide for all its necessities. After having bathed, he was clothed with a splendid robe, and took the other insignia of royalty, to go and sacrifice to the Gods. When the victims were brought to the altar, the high priest stood up, and prayed aloud to the Gods that they would preserve the king, and shed upon him every prosperity, because he governed his subjects with justice. He afterwards inserted in the prayer all the virtues that should adorn a king; thus continuing his address to heaven—"because he is master of himself, magnanimous, benevolent, humane, a detester of falsehood; his punishments are tempered with lenity; he shows more mercy to criminals than in rigid justice they deserve; and his rewards exceed the merit he encourages." After having mentioned many such particulars, be condemned the errors into which the king had been misled through ignorance. It is true he exculpated his Majesty, but he loaded the flatterers with execrations, and also all those who gave their Sovereign bad counsel. Such was the manner of the high priests, because they thought advice, mixed with praise, more efficacious than keen remonstrances, to lead kings to the love of virtue.

The king was not only obliged to give audience, and to administer justice at stated times; but he could not walk, bathe, nor even sleep

with his wife, except according to the regulated hours. No flesh but that of veal and duck was allowed him; and a measure of wine was given him, not sufficient either to intoxicate, nor, in the least degree, weaken his judgment.

The Ethiopians had many laws which were very different from those of other nations, especially those that related to the election of their monarchs. The priests chose the most reputable men of their body, and drew a large circle around them, which they were not permitted to pass. A priest entered the circle, running and jumping like an *Ægipan*, or a satyr. He who first caught hold of the priest was immediately declared the king, and all the people paid him homage, as a person entrusted with the government of a nation by Divine Providence.

The new-elected king immediately began to live in the manner prescribed by the laws. He could not order a subject to be put to death, though he had been capitally convicted in a court of justice; but he sent an officer to him, who showed him the signal of death. The criminal then shut himself up in his house, and was his own executioner. It was not permitted him to fly to a neighbouring country, and substitute banishment for death. I cannot forbear transcribing an anecdote relative to this subject:—An Ethiopian having seen the signal of death which was sent him by the king, and intending to take refuge in a foreign country, his mother, who suspected his design, threw her girdle about his neck (without his presuming to defend himself), and strangled him, "Lest," said she, "my son should have brought a greater ignominy upon his family by his flight, than his crime and his sentence were."

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## THOUGHTS ON LETTER-WRITING.

EPISTOLARY as well as personal intercourse, is, according to the mode in which it is carried on, one of the pleasantest or most irksome things in the world. It is delightful to drop in on a friend without the solemn prelude of invitation and acceptance—to join a social circle, where we may suffer our minds and hearts to relax and expand in the happy consciousness of perfect security from invidious remark and carping criticism; where we may give the reins to the sportiveness of innocent fancy, of the enthusiasm of warm hearted feeling; where we may talk sense or nonsense, (I pity people who cannot talk nonsense,) without fear of being looked into icicles by the coldness of unimaginative people, living pieces of clock-work, who dare not themselves utter a word, or lift up a little finger, without first weighing the important point, in the hair balance of propriety and good breeding. It is equally delightful to *let* the pen talk freely, and unpremeditately, and to one by whom we are sure of being understood; but a formal letter, like a ceremonious morning visit, is tedious alike to the writer and receiver—for the most part spun out with unmeaning phrases, trite observations, complimentary flourishes, and protestations of respect and attachment, so far not deceitful, as they never deceive any body. Oh the misery of having to compose a set, proper, well worded, correctly pointed, polite, elegant epistle!—one that must have a beginning, a middle, and an end, as methodically arranged and portioned out as the several parts of a sermon under three heads, or the three gradations of shade in a school-girl's first landscape! For my part, I would rather be set to beat hemp, or weed in a turnip field, than to write such a letter exactly every month, or every fortnight, at the precise point of time from the date of our correspondent's last letter, that he or she wrote after the reception of ours—as if one's thoughts bubbled up to the well-head, at regular periods, a pint at a time, to be bottled off for immediate use. Thought! what has thought to do in such a correspondence? It murders thought, quenches fancy, wastes time, spoils paper, wears out innocent goose-quills—"I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew! than one of those same" prosing letter mongers. Surely in this age of invention something may be struck out to obviate the necessity (if such necessity exists) of so taking, degrading the human intellect. Why should not a sort of mute barrel-organ be constructed on the plan of those that play sets of tunes and country dances, to indite a catalogue of polite epistles calculated for all the ceremonious observances of good breeding? Oh, the unspeakable relief (could such a machine be invented) of having only to *grind* an answer to one of one's "dear five hundred friends!" Or, suppose there were to be an epistolary steam-engine—Ay, that's the thing—Steam does every thing now-a-days. Dear Mr. Brunel, set about it, I beseech you, and achieve the most gloricus of your undertakings. The block machine at Portsmouth would be nothing to it—*That* spares manual labour—*this* would relieve mental drudgery, and thousands yet unborn - - - - But hold! I am not so sure that the female sex in general may quite enter into my views of the subject. Those who pique themselves on excelling in "l'eloquence du billet," or those fair scribblerinas just emancipated from boarding-school restraints, or the dragonism of their governesses, just begining to taste the refined enjoyments of sentimental, confidential, soul-breathing correspondence with some Angelina, Seraphina, of Laura Matilda; to indite beautiful little notes, with long-tailed letters, upon vellum paper with pink margins, sealed with sweet mottos, and dainty devices—"Je ne change qu'en mourant"—"Forget me not," or Cupid with a rose, "L'une seule me suffit"—the whole deliciously perfumed with musk and attar of roses—Young ladies who collect "copies of verses," and charades—keep albums—copy patterns—make bread seals—work little dogs upon footstools, and paint flowers without shadow—Oh! no—the epistolary steam-engine will never come into vogue with those dear creatures—*They* must enjoy the "feast of reason, and the flow of soul," and they must write—Ye Gods! how they do write!—But for another genus of female scribes—Unhappy innocents! who groan in spirit at the dire necessity of having to hammer out one of those aforesaid terrible epistles—who having in due form dated the gilt-edged sheet that lies out spread before them in appalling whiteness—having also felecitously achieved the graceful exordium, "My dear Mrs. P," or "My dear Lady V." or "My dear——any thing else," feel that they are *in for it*, and must say something—Oh, that something that must come of nothing! those bricks that must be made without straw! those pages that must be filled with words! Yea, with words that must be sewed into sentences! Yea, with sentences that must *seem* to mean something; the whole to be tacked together, all neatly fitted and dove-tailed, so as to form one smooth polished surface! What were the labours of Hercules to such a task! The very thought of it puts me into a mental perspiration; and, from my inmost soul, I compassionate the unfortunates now (at this very moment, perhaps,) screwed up perpendicular in the seat of torture, having in the right hand a fresh-nibbed patent pen, dipped ever and anon into the ink bottle, as if to hook up ideas; and under the outspread palm of the left hand a fair sheet of best Bath post, (ready to receive thoughts yet unhatched) on which their eyes are rivetted with a stare of disconsolate perplexity infinitely touching to a feeling mind. To such unhappy persons, in whose miseries I deeply sympathise - - - - have I not groaned under similar horrors, from the hour when I was first shut up (under look and key, I believe) to indite a dutiful epistle to an honoured aunt? I remember as if it were yesterday, the moment when she who had enjoined the task entered to inspect the performance, which, by her calculation, should have been fully completed—I remember how sheepishly I hung down my head, when she snatched from before me the paper, (on which I had made no further progress than "My dear *ant*,") angrily exclaiming "What, child! have you been shut up here three hours to call your aunt a pismire?" From that hour of humiliation I have too often groaned under the endurance of similar penance, and I have learnt from my own sufferings to compassionate those of my dear sisters in affliction. To such unhappy persons, then, I would fain offer a few hints, (the fruit of long experience,) which, if they have not already been suggested by their own observation, may prove serviceable in the hour of emergency.

Let them - - - or suppose I address myself to *one* particular sufferer—there is something more confidential in that manner of communicating one's ideas—As Moore says, "Heart speaks to heart"—I say then, take always special care to write by candle-light, for not only is the apparently unimportant operation of snuffing the candle in itself a momentary relief to the depressing consciousness of mental vacuum, but not unfrequently that trifling act, or the bright'ning flame of the taper, elicits, as it were, from the dull embers of fancy, a sympathetic spark of fortunate conception—When such a one occurs, seize it quickly and dexterously, but, at the same time, with such cautious prudence, as not to huddle up and contract in one short, paltry sentence that which, if ingeniously handled, may be wire-drawn, so as to undulate gracefully and smoothly over a whole page.

For the more ready practice of this invaluable art of dilating, it will be expedient to stock your memory with a large assortment of those precious words of many syllables, that fill whole lines at once; "incomprehensibly, amazingly, decidedly, solicitously, inconceivably, incontrovertibly." An opportunity of using these, is, to a distressed spinner, as delightful as a copy all m's and n's to a child. "Command you may, your mind from play." They run on with such delicious smoothness!

I have known a judicious selection of such, cunningly arranged, and neatly linked together, with a few monosyllables, interjections, and well chosen epithets (which may be liberally inserted with good general effect) so worked up as to form altogether a very repectable and even elegant composition, such as amongst the best judges of that peculiar style is pronounced to be "a charming letter!". Then the pause—the

break—has altogether a picturesque effect. Long tailed letters are not only beautiful in themselves, but the use of them necessarily creates such a space between the lines, as helps one honourably and expeditiously over the ground to be filled up. The tails of your g's and y's in particular, may be boldly flourished with a "down sweeping" curve, so as beautifully to obscure the line underneath, without rendering it wholly illegible. This last, however, is but a minor grace, a mere illumination of the manuscript, on which I have touched rather by accident than design. I pass on to remarks of greater moment There is another expedient of infinite efficacy, but requiring to be employed with such nice *tact*, that none but an experienced spinner should venture on the practice of it. You may continue, by the help of a little alteration, amplification, and transposition of the precise terms to amuse your correspondent with a recapitulation of the very matter that formed the ground-work of his, or her last epistle to yourself,. Should he detect you in this retort (against which the chances are equal) he will be restrained by good breeding from making any observations to yourself on the subject, and in fact he will (if a candid and reasonable person) find no just cause of complaint against you, for refreshing his memory, and thus impressing more indelibly on his mind a subject he had conceived of sufficient importance to be imparted to you. Again—you need not fear that he shall turn your own arms against you—their loading is spent in your retort, so that it will still be his business to furnish fresh matter, every thing (you perceive) in this game depending on the first throw.

This species of manœuvre, as I before observed, should by no means be rashly ventured, but it is an art well worth the trouble of acquiring, at the expense of some pains and study, one (in which you are so fortunate as to become a proficient,) that will relieve you from all further anxiety, furnishing you (at the expense of your correspondents) with ample materials for your own epistolary compositions. As to the strict honesty of this proceeding, no conscience need, I think, be so squeamish as to hesitate on the subject, for, in fact, what has conscience to do with the style of correspondence now under consideration? It were well if a fine lady's letter were oftener made up of such innocent ingredients, for (generally speaking) would not the abstract of such a one fairly translated run thus?

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My dear Lady D—

With feelings of the most inexpressibly affectionate interest, I take up my pen to congratulate you on the marriage of your lovely and accomplished Alethea.

To you who know every thought of my heart, it is almost unnecessary to say, that, next to the maternal tenderness, with which I watch over my own girls I feel the most anxious solicitude in every thing that relates to your charming family.

That sweet love Alethea has always, you know, been my peculiar favourite, and tears of the sweetest exultation swell into my eyes, when I think of the brilliant establishment you have secured for her.

Our long friendship, my beloved friend, and my maternal affection for the dear creature, are pleas which I shall urge in claiming the delightful office of presenting her at the next drawing room.

Soon, very soon, my dearest, friend, may I have to congratulate you on some equally advantageous establishment for your sweet delicate Anna Maria.

I earnestly hope that foolish story (which *you* of course have heard) about Lord V.'s keeping a lady at Paris, and having lost L 20,000 at the Salon, at one sitting, will not reach the ear of our sweet sensitive girl—But people are so malicious!

Where are your two lovely boys? Dear fellows! we have not seen them since they left Eton, and you know how I delight in their charming spirits.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.,
And remains ever
With the most inviolable attachment.
My dearest Lady D's
Most sincerely affectionate Friend,
M. G

You tiresome old toad:

You've manœuvred off one of your gawky frights at last, and I must say something on the occasion.

How the deuce! did you contrive to hook in that noodle of a lord, when I've been spreading my nets ever since he came of age, to catch him for my eldest girl?

That pert minx Alethea has always been my particular aversion, and I am ready to cry with spite, at the idea of her being a countess.

As you can't hobble to court on your crutches, I shall be expected to present her *ladyship*, and I *must* do it, though I know I shall expire with vexation at the sight of the V diamonds in her odious red hair.

One comfort is—you'll never be able to get off that little humph-backed thing Anna Maria, and you know well enough there is no hope of it, so hate to be talked to about her.

You won't care much about it, even if it was true, but I can think of nothing else to plague the old cat. I'll take care they young one shall know it *somehow*.

I'd as lieve have a couple of wild cats tumbled loose into the drawing room, as let in those two riotous cubs; but I've nine girls to bring out yet, and the young D.'s will be tolerably good catches, though only honourables.

Fudge, fudge fudge, fudge, fudge.

I think I've given you enough for one dose, though I'm afraid you're up to me. I hate you cordially; *that's certain*.

[*Blackw. Edinb. Magaz.*

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## *OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.*

### CASE OF CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

*Ralph Boteler Johnson* (described in the calendar as "gentleman."), was indicted for stealing, in the parish of Saint John, Hampstead, a Bank of England note, for the payment and of the value of 20l., the property of Nelly Proby, in her dwelling-house.

The prisoner was of a very smart appearance. He was dressed in a green hunting coat, top boots, breeches, and a buff waistcoat. He was about 36 years of age. When put to the bar, he bowed respectfully to the Court—(The depositions which led to his indictment were reported, under the head of "Marlborough, street," in our paper of the 7th inst.)

Several witnesses were called into the box, but they could not give any evidence as to the immediate transactions, the subject of the present indictment.

*William Daniel*, a very material witness for the prosecution, was then called, but did not appear. He was then called upon his recognizance.

*Nelly Proby*, the prosecutrix, was also called but did not answer. She was called upon her recognizance.

The RECORDER then addressed the jury. As there was no evidence to prove the case on behalf of the prosecution, it was their duty to acquit the prisoner. The offence charged was a capital one, but as there was no proof of guilt, the jury must presume the prisoner's innocence. —The Jury immediately pronounced a verdict —*Not Guilty*.

### ARSON.

*Eleanor Slevees*, a young woman of an interesting appearance, was indicted for maliciously and unlawfully setting fire to the dwelling house of Mr. John Revett.

*Eleanor Revett*, wife to Mr. John Revett, lived at No. 13, Dear's-place, Somers'-town. At the time the house was on fire, on Sunday in last month, the prisoner was in her service. She had been three weeks in her service. On the Saturday before the Sunday, she received a letter which contained a 20l. note. The prisoner was sitting by her when she opened it. The bank-note fell down out of the letter, and the prisoner picked it up. Witness said, "There is a 20l. note, pick it up" This was about 12 o'clock in the day, and in the evening Mr. Revett returned home. Witness gave the note to him, and he went out to get it changed. He was not able to get it changed, and returned, and put it into the cash-box This box was placed on the drawers in witness's bed room. On Sunday about half past one witness went to the cash box, and took out some silver. She did not then see the bank-note. She did not look for it, and it was in a different compartment of the box. She then locked the box, and put it between the feather-bed and the mattress of her own bed. Mr. Revett was gone out, and witness followed him between one and two o'clock. Witness and her husband returned after nine o'clock in the evening. There were several people round the garden gate, and there was an alarm of fire. There were several persons up stairs. The prisoner she found sitting in the parlour. Witness asked her how the house came on fire, and she answered that she did not know. The prisoner appeared to be quite unconcerned, and never moved from the place. Mr. Revett went up stairs. Witness observed in the bed-room that the bed and bedding, and the hangings, were all burnt. On this evening she gave the prisoner leave to go to chapel. Mr. Revett produced the money box, and said to the prisoner, "Mary, you know something of this." She denied it. Mr. Revett said, there should be a 20l. note in this box, and desired that every one should be searched. A Parish constable came and searched them all. The prisoner continued sitting in the same place. She fainted away, and was afterwards searched but nothing was found on her. The box was partially burnt. A sovereign and some silver were left in the box.

Mr. *John Revett* confirmed his wife's evidence.

*Eleanor Balls* proved that on Sunday about half past four she went to Mr. Revett's house. Witness was the aunt of Mrs. Revett, and she went to the house to give the prisoner an opportunity to go to the chapel. Witness returned home, and went back again about six. The prisoner went out, and returned at a quarter past eight. While the prisoner was gone, she searched the house, lest any one should be in it. She observed the bed which was afterwards

burnt. It was at that time neatly done up. She looked under the bed (not with a candle) and she saw nothing there. At half past eight Mr. Balls arrived, and witness said, "We will take a crust of bread and cheese, and return." It was afterwards agreed that Mr. Balls should stay till Mr. Revett came home.

*Ambrose Bells.*—After his wife went away, the prisoner came into the parlour, lit a candle and went out of the parlour and shut the door. She was absent nearly ten minutes. She returned into the parlour, put the candle out, and set it upon the sideboard. She sat down against the door on a chair. Witness had never asked her to sit down. He said, "Mary, you had better come nearer the fire," and crossed over to the other side of the fire." They continued conversing for about fifteen minutes, and then he smelt fire, and said, "Molly, I smell fire;" and she answered, "I have a time or two." He then took the candle from the table, and went up stairs. When he got up, he saw the smoke issuing from Mr. Revett's bed room. The prisoner continued sitting in the parlour, and witness hallood to her from the top of the staircase—"Mary, the bed is on fire!" witness then came down and gave the alarm of fire. The prisoner did not speak, nor attempt to give any alarm. Witness then went over the way to a Mr. Books's and returned and put out the fire. The prisoner still continued sitting in the he parlour.

*Sarah Brown* was permanent servant to Mr. Revett. Two bundles of wood were found to be missing after the fire. She found a slip to belonging to the prisoner.

*Williams*, the officer, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Ball's.

The prisoner said nothing in her defence. No witnesses were called, and the Jury found a verdict—*Guilty*.

## BIGAMY.

*John Mackiah Collins* a squalid looking fellow about 40 years of age, was indicted for marrying Jane Blanks, Elizabeth Mason, his former wife, being then alive.

*John Bloomfield* lived in Bartholomew terrace, City-road; saw prisoner married to Elizabeth Mason. Witness believes she was possessed of 600l. They had one child.

*Elizabeth Carter*, the sexton's assistant, produced the register of the parish of St. Mathew, Bethnal-green.

*Jane Blanks*, knew the prisoner; he went to church with her in June 1821; said he was a widower, and a man of property; told witness he had formerly married a black woman, who had died in his arms; witness knew him three months before he married her.

*Lazarus Blanks*, father of the last witness confirmed her testimony.

*Elizabeth Mason*, a very handsome young woman, was called in order to be identified; she held in her arms a beautiful child; she was much affected.

The prisoner in his defence said, the Blanks and her father knew that he was a married man, and that Mr. Blanks first knew him when he was confined in Chelmsford goal for debt; he said that his wife was living in London with other men. He charged both the Blanks with perjury.

The RECORDER, in summing up, observed that formerly this offence only fell under ecclesiastical censure; but on account of the frequency of the crime, it was made transportable. It was quite evident that the prisoner had been guilty of perjury when he procured the license at Doctors' Commons.

The Jury diliberated a few minutes, but on being informed that there were two other indictments for similar offences, they instantly returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

The RECORDER told him that he was a vile fellow, who had made it the business of his life to seduce respectable young women, and spend their money, thereby ruining their prospects for ever. He had been guilty of the vilest perjury, both in procuring the licence and at the altar of God, when he swore there was "no impediment," &c. it was not fit that such a person should remain in this country.—*Transported for seven years.*

## *ACCIDENTS OFFENCES &c.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday, before T. STIRLING, Esq. Coroner, at the Red Lion Hanway street, on the body of Mr. *Isaac Layton*, engraver, of Hanway court, aged 22 years who put a period to his existence by hanging himself. The father and brother of the deceased were examined, and they stated to the following effect: The deceased had paid his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of a miniature painter in Oxford street, for two years, when some circumstances produced a rupture between them. She was addressed by another gentleman, and the deceased paid his addresses to another female, which it appears was done more to wean his affections from the former female, than from any new attachment. He subsequently wrote a letter to his first love, stating that his existence depended upon her compliance with the terms of his communication which were, "that he would give up the new connection he had formed, if she would overlook what had occurred, and would break off her acquaintance with the gentleman then her admirer" She declined to accede to this proposition, and in a short time afterwards was married. As soon as the deceased was acquainted with the fact, he became outrageous, and subsequently very desponding, and could not attend to his profession. On Saturday he ate his dinner in a very ravenous manner, and went soon afterwards to the kitchen, where he hung himself with the pulley string of the door. He was discovered in about ten minutes afterwards by his brother, who cut him down. A surgeon was immediately called in, who bled him, but without effect. Evidence being adduced to prove his insanity, the jury returned a verdict—"*That the deceased being* non compos mentis, *hanged himself and thereby caused his death.*"

(*Belles Messenger, 13th May.*)

LOVE ANE DESPAIR.—An inquisition was taken on Tuesday, at the Grove Mortis, Whitechapel-road, on the body of *Ann Moore*, aged 45. The deceased was a spinster, residing in Newcourt, Whitechapel, and some time back received the addresses of a Mr. H—, residing in the neighbourhood, of whom she became warmly enamoured, until she discovered that he had a wife and family. From that time she was remarked to be in a desponding state, and on Friday week complained of indisposition, which increased to an alarming degree until Saturday, when death put an end to her miseries. A surgeon was of opinion that her death was caused by her having drank a large quantity of laudanum. A letter was found in her pocket, which it was conjectured she had written on the day previous to her dissolution, and from which we make the following abstract:—"Dear Mr. H.—My mind has never been settled since I first became acquainted with you; and now request you will pay the last tribute of respect by attending the mortal remains to its mother earth, of her who now perishes for your sake, and once considered herself dear to you. The expectation of your complying with the above request, gives me every hope that I shall yield up the debt of nature with as little inconvenience as I can reasonably expect. The near approach of my dissolution requires me to bring my epistle to a close; and I now subscribe myself, your admirer but shortly to be, ANN MOORE."—The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased put a period to her existence by drinking a quantity of laudanum, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—Inquisitions have been held at the King's Arms, Little Chelsea, on the bodies of *Andrew King* and *Mary King*, father and daughter, both residing at Little Chelsea. The former was a carrier from Chelsea to London. It appeared in evidence that Mary King was seduced by a tradesman, residing near Chelsea, who has a wife and family. The circumstance had such an effect upon the father's mind as to drive him to the verge of insanity. The daughter's heart was nearly broken, from a sence of her own improper conduct. She was delivered of a still-born infant, and in a few weeks afterwards, having taken a walk, she went into her father's house and sat on a chair from which she fell on the floor in a fit. The father and brother were out at the time, and on their return found the deceased lying dead on the floor. The old man burst into tears, and declared that he never could survive her, and heaped imprecations on the heads of those who had been the ruin of his daughter. He went from home on Saturday week, and returned again in the evening, and having, put his chaise-cart in the stable, he wrote a letter to his son, and returned again to the stable. The son came home soon afterwards, and not finding his father, went to the stable, and there found that he had hung himself. To his coat was pinned the letter which he had written to his son. It contained his will. The will run thus:—"The last will and testament of Andrew King, of Little Chelsea. I hereby bequeth to my son, Andrew King, the interest of 348*l.* in the 4 per cent., and all the interest which I have in the estate of my brother, Valentine King, of Bury-street, S. James's." Attached to the above will was written:—"I am sorry to trouble any body with my miseries, but the treachery of false friendship has broken my heart. Oh (mentioning the person) you have destroyed my family. My daughter is dead, and I am undone. Farewell."—The Jury returned a verdict of "Hanged himself, being at the time in a state of temporary delirium," on the father; and of "Died in a fit," on the daughter. They were both buried in one grave, and a vast concourse of persons attended the funeral.

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# Poetry.

## STANZAS TO AN OLD FRIEND.

*Tandemque nobis exsulibus placent*
*Relicta*———————

Casimir.

Come here's a health to thee and thine ;
Trust me, whate'er we may be told,
Few things are better than old wine,
When tasted with a friend that's old ;
We're happy yet ; and, in our track,
New pleasures if we may not find,
There is a charm in gazing back,
On sunny prospects left behind.

Like that famed hill in western clime,
Through gaudy noonday dark and bare,
That flings a shade, at vesper time,
With purple gleam the evening air ;
So there's a joy in former days,
In times, and scenes, and thoughts gone by,
As beautiful their heads they raise,
Bright in Imagination's sky.

Time's glass is fill'd with varied sand,
With fleeting joy and transient grief ;
We'll turn, and with no sparing hand,
O'er many a strange fantastic leaf ;
And fear not—but 'mid many a blot,
There are some pages written fair,
And flowers that time can wither not,
Preserved still faintly fragrant there.

As the hush'd night glides gentlier on,
Our music shall breathe forth it strain,
And tell of pleasures that are gone,
And heighten those that yet remain ;
And that creative breath, divine,
Shall waken many a slumbering thrill,
And call forth many a mystic line
Of faded joys, remember'd still.

Again, the moments shall she bring
When youth was in his freshest prime,
We'll pluck the roses that still spring
Upon the grave of buried time :
There's magic in the olden song ;—
Yea, e'en extatic are the tears
Which will steal down, our smiles among,
Roused by the sounds of other years.

And as the mariner can find
Wild pleasure in the voiced roar
E'en of the often dreaded wind,
That wrecked his every hope before,
If there's a pang that lurks beneath—
For youth had pangs—oh, let it rise !
'Tis sweet to hear the poet breathe
The spirit of our former sighs.

We'll hear the strains we heard so soft,
In life's first, warm, impassion'd hours,
That fell on our young hearts as soft
As summer dews on summer flowers ;
And as the stream, where'er it hies,
Steals something in its purest flow,
Those strains shall taste of ecstacies
O'er which they floated long ago.

E'en in our morn, when fancy's eye
Glanced, sparkling, o'er a world of bliss,
When joy was young, and hope was high,
We could not feel much more than this :
However, then, time our day devours,
Why should our smiles be overcast,
Why should we grieve for fleeting hours,
Who find a future in the past.

T. D.

# Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies." ——SHAKSPEARE

### A Pedigree

King James, 1. in his progress into England, was entertained at Lumley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough. A relation of the noble earl was very proud in shewing and explaining to his majesty an immense large genealogical line of the family, the pedigree of which he carried back rather further than the greatest strength of credulity would allow. 'I gude faith, man,' says the King 'it may be they are very true, but I did na ken before that Adam's name was Lumley.'

### Long life ensured.

A man greatly in debt, on his death bed, said to his friends, 'I only wish to live till I have paid all my debts.' His friends commended the motive of his prayer. The sick man, in a lower tone, proceeded, 'and if heaven would grant me this favour, I know my life would be very long indeed.'

### The precaution.

A man in the habit of travelling, complained to his friend, that he had often been robbed, and who was afraid of stirring abroad was advised to carry pistols with him on his journey. 'Oh! that would be worse,' replied the hero, 'the thieves would rob me of them also.'

### City humorist.

An old city humorist being told that Dr.——, the physician, was dead, exclaimed, 'Good God! I am always glad to hear of a doctor's death ; *it saves so many lives!*,

### Origin of an old saying.

A taylor who lived near a church-yard in a large town, used to count the number of funerals, by putting a stone into a pot, hung up in his shop for that purpose. At his death his house was shut? and, on enquiry, it was observed by a next-door neighbour, 'that now the taylor himself was *gone to pot.*'

### Pun on a robber.

A thief, having stolen a cup out of a tavern, was pursued, and a great mob was raised around him A byestander was asked, what was the matter. 'Nothing replied he : a poor fellow has only *taken a cup too much.*'

We extract the following from a provincial paper.—Wanted—A Footman and Housemaid, who can neither *write* nor *read writing*: the advertiser is induced to make this application through a newspaper, as he has not been able to meet with such qualifications; and having suffered much inconvenience from his letters, notes, and papers being inspected by his servants; afterwards becoming the conversation of the servants' hall, and, in course, the whole village: none need apply that has ever been at a writing school.

### Making the most of a good thing.

When the baggage of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo, Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in conveying it to the Ambassador's Hotel. Lady Hamilton said "Now my friend, what will you have to drink?"—

Why, please your Honour;" said the coxswain, "I am not thirsty." "But," said her ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me ; so what will you take, a Dram, a Glass of Grog, or a Glass of Punch?"—

Why," said Jack. "As I am to drink with your Ladyship's honour, it would not be good manners, to be backward ; so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the Glass of Grog while your Ladyship is mixing the tumbler of Punch for me.

A Pig Outwitted.—Mathews, in one of his entertainments, raises a hearty laugh. by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig :—Animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavouring to go any way but that which you wish them to take. Mathews asks the Irish bog-trotter whither he is taking the pig, and the following colloquy ensues :—"Spake lower, your honour ; pray spake lower." 'Why should I spake lower? I only ask you wither you are driving the pig.' "Spake lower?" 'What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question? "Why sure I would answer your swate honour any thing, but I am afraid he'll hare me." 'What then!' "Then he'll not go ; for I'm taking him to Cork ; but making him belave he's going to Fermoy!"

The following is another of Mr. Mathews's stories :—Being put on shore in Ireland, on his way to seek an engagement at Dublin, he gave a small trunk to a man to carry, who, on their arrival at the hotel, was not satisfied with the shilling that Mr. M. gave him, "And is this all you're going to gi' me, Mr. Mathews, for bringing that *murdering load*?" Mr. M. not a little astonished at the fellow's knowing his name inquired how it could be, "Och! don't I know you well enough, Mr. Mathews! and don't I know that your honour 'll gi' me another sixpence!"—M. 'Well, if you'll tell me how you came to know me, I *will* give you another sixpence.' "Will you, though—honour bright?" —M. 'Yes, I will," "Why then, didn't I read your good-looking name on the little brass plate at the top of your honour's trunk?—Blessings on the Sunday-schools for it!"-M. "Well, here's a shilling, give me sixpence back." "D—l the bit of a sixpence I've got ; but I'll run and fetch one and he back in a—" M. 'Not got one! why I saw one in your mouth this moment.' "And is it *that* you *mane*? Would I, think ye, be giving your honour a sixpence out of my dirty mouth" —M. "Well, keep the shilling.' "Ah! good luck and success to your honour!—has your mother any more of ye?

A merchant who lately advertised for a clerk who could bear *confinement*. has been answered by one who has lain *seven years in goal.*

### A Steward.

A rich Nobleman made his will, and left handsome-legacies to all his domestics, except to his steward. On being asked the reason for this exception : "I leave him out," said he, "because he has been in my service more then twenty years."

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